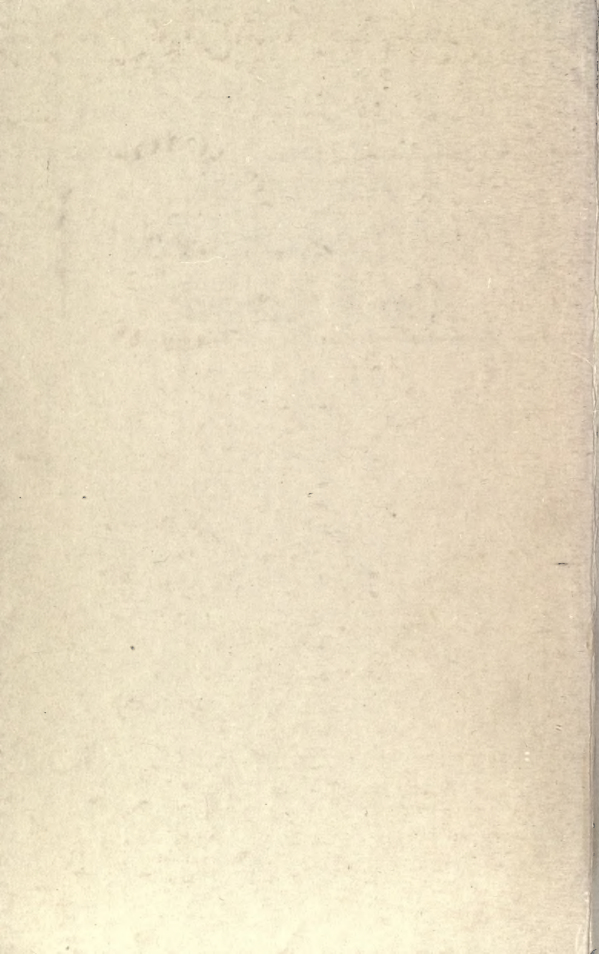


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From the mass of examples gathered in this way, the Editors proceeded to classify the results independently, endeavoring to bring out the meaning in each case by illustration rather than by definition. The Editors give a larger amount of space to the common words, and dismiss the uncommon words briefly. The value of this will appear only as the book is tested by long and faithful use.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Most of the statistics are for the fiscal year, March 31, 1910, to March 31, 1911.

Besides the Facts given under such general heads as "Agriculture," "Trade and Commerce," "Wheat," "Western Canada," etc., additional figures are given under the heads of the different provinces.

The provinces are dealt with alphabetically under the general heading of "Provinces." The chief cities are referred to under their respective provinces, with special table of 25 cities on page 11.

CANADA

RIGHT HON. R. L. BORDEN, PREMIER:—Canada is an autonomous nation within the British Empire, and is closely and inseparably united to that Empire by ties of kinship, of sentiment and of fealty, by historic association and by tradition, by the character of its institutions, and by the free-will of its people. . . . There is every reason to believe that Canada is entering upon a period of development and growth even greater and more important than that which we have witnessed in the past. The marvellous growth of our western country will undoubtedly continue, and there is no reason to suppose that similar, if not equal, development will not come to Eastern Canada as well.

AGRICULTURAL FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

Canada's field crops value, 1911, (Census Bureau estimate), \$565,711,600 from 32,853,074 acres. Highest on record. 1910, value, \$507,185,000.

Of 1911 production, 820,550,300 bushels, viz., fall wheat, 26,014,000; spring wheat, 189,837,300 (otal of 215,851,300); oats, 348,187,600; barley, 40,641,000; rye, 2,694,400; peas, 4,536,100; buckwheat, 8,155,500; mixed grain, 16,679,000; flax, 12,921,000; beans, 1,156,600; corn for husking, 18,772,700; potatoes, 66,023,000; turnips, etc., 84,933,000.

1911 grain values: Wheat, \$138,567,000 (one fourth of total); oats, \$126,812,000; barley, \$23,004,000; rye, \$2,086,000; peas, \$4,647,700; buckwheat, \$5,232,000; mixed grains, \$10,127,000; flax, \$19,467,000; beans, \$2,219,000.

1911 crop values by provinces: Prince Edward Island, \$8,846,700; Nova Scotia, \$14,297,900; New Brunswick, \$16,797,000; Quebec, \$103,187,000; Ontario, \$193,260,000; Manitoba, \$73,136,000; Saskatchewan, \$107,147,000; Alberta, \$47,750,000; British Columbia, \$1,290,000.

Canada's field crop area has more than doubled in 10 years. Area in root and fodder crops, 1911, 8,895,679 acres. Products value, \$219,129,000. Increase of \$1,679,000 over 1910. Values by provinces: \$5,754,000 in Prince Edward Island, \$12,228,000 in Nova Scotia, \$12,596,000 in New Brunswick, \$73,315,000 in Quebec, \$99,467,000 in Ontario, \$5,583,000 in Manitoba, \$3,790,000 in Saskatchewan and \$6,396,000 in Alberta.

Area sown to fall wheat, 1911, 1,097,900 acres, 2.93 per cent. less than in 1910.

Canada now ranks fifth in world's production of wheat; third of oats.

Alfalfa crop value, 1911, \$2,249,000.

Canada's potato crop, 1911, 66,023,000 bushels; value, \$39,358,000. Turnips and other roots, 84,933,000 bushels; value, \$19,541,000. Hay and clover, 12,694,000 tons; value, \$146,596,000. Fodder corn, 2,577,200 tons; value, \$12,469,000. Sugar beets, 177,000 tons; value, \$1,165,000.

Estimated number of farmers in Canada, 575,000—one out of 13 population; 3,782,000 dependent upon farming operations for support.

Canada's agricultural products exports, \$90,059,113. Animal products, \$53,053,837. Grand total, \$143,112,950.

Canada has nearly 2,000 grain elevators and warehouses. Storage capacity, 105,400,000 bushels.

84% of Canada's farm yield is consumed in the country; 16% exported.

Average value of occupied farm land in Canada, 1910, \$38.45. Highest in British Columbia, \$74; Ontario, \$48.

Canadian wheat flour exports, 1910-11, 3,049,046 barrels; value, \$13,854,790. Treble increase in 3 years.

Canadian grain exports, 1910-11, 53,841,132 bushels; value, \$49,536, 308. More than doubled in 5 years. Practically all to United Kingdom. Of above, 48,802,115 bushels were wheat; value, \$45,521,134. Canadian grain exports to United States, 1910-11, 857,645 bushels; value, \$793,277.

Exports of Canadian grain, fiscal year 1910-11, from Montreal port, 20,629,568 bushels, value \$18,156,776; St. John, 6,737,649 bushels, value \$7,030,754; Halifax, 450,614 bushels, value \$382,609.

Canada's flour mills are able to supply a population five times that of Canada.

Capitalization of new milling plants, 1910, \$25,000,000.

Canada's live stock value, 1910, \$593,768,000 (increase of \$34,979,000 over 1909). Horses, \$293,398,000; milch cows, \$126,613,000; other cattle, \$131,781,000; sheep, \$15,819,000; swine, \$31,157,000.

Canada's live stock, June 30, 1911, 14,534,500, viz., 2,266,400 horses, 2,876,000 milch cows, 4,210,000 other cattle, 2,389,300 sheep, 2,792,200 swine.

Canadian bacon exported, 1910-11, \$8,019,454; hams, \$506,978. Total, \$8,526,432. Practically all to United Kingdom.

Heights above sea level: in feet—Halifax, 88; St. John, 70; Montreal, 167; Ottawa, 294; Toronto, 350; Hamilton, 303; London, 808; Winnipeg, 760; Regina, 1,885; Calgary, 3,389; Banff, 4,542; Vancouver, 195; Victoria, 85.

CANADA'S DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Canada's dairy industry yields over \$100,000,000, 77 per cent. being home trade.

Canada has 3,672 cheese and creamery factories.

Canada's dairy products exports, 1910-11, \$23,710,129, viz.: Cheese, \$20,739,507; butter, \$744,288; cream, \$1,714,528; condensed milk, \$469,406; fresh milk, \$5,391; casein, \$37,009.

Canada's canning factories use 75,000,000,000 cans a year. 30,000 acres grow fruit and vegetables for canning purposes.

AREA OF CANADA.

Canada contains one-third of area, of British Empire.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada 3,729,665; United States and Alaska 3,617,673).

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys; twice the size of British Indies; almost as large as Europe; 18 times the size of France; 33 of Italy.

Canada's proportion of population is 1.90 square miles; United States 21; England and Wales 558; British Empire (outside India) 4.

Canada is bounded by three oceans; its 13,000 miles of coast line nearly equals half circumference of earth.

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area. The United States-Canada boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

The Canadian area of the 5 great lakes of 100,000 square miles, forms only one-fifth of total area of the larger fresh water lakes of Canada.

Distance from Halifax to Vancouver is greater than from London to Halifax.

LAND AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION.

Nova Scotia	8,700,000 acres	
New Brunswick	10,700,000 acres	
P. E. I.	1,700,000 acres	
Total Maritime	—	20,600,000 acres
Quebec		50,000,000 acres
Ontario		56,500,000 acres
Manitoba	29,500,000 acres	
Saskatchewan	93,000,000 acres	
Alberta	96,400,000 acres	
Total Prairie	—	218,900,000 acres
British Columbia		24,000,000 acres

Grand Total 370,000,000 acres
or 50 acres per head of population.

BANKING FACTS IN CANADA.

BANK CLEARINGS IN 18 CITIES, 1910 AND 1911.

	1910.	1911.
Montreal	\$2,088,558,566	\$2,306,783,375
Toronto	1,593,954,254	1,838,950,530
Ottawa	193,714,888	212,455,419
Quebec	123,710,055	132,531,368
Hamilton	101,226,496	124,307,293
Halifax	95,855,316	87,621,484
St. John	77,843,546	76,866,726
London	67,154,297	71,330,392
Winnipeg	952,415,182	1,170,605,864
Vancouver	444,988,818	539,869,610
Calgary	150,677,031	219,245,879
Victoria	101,567,074	133,762,447
Edmonton	71,635,122	122,649,238
Regina	50,739,159	72,487,159
Saskatoon	9,004,823	60,051,794
Moose Jaw .....	.....	39,675,683
Brandon	21,278,869	35,228,623
Lethbridge	9,377,842	28,530,298
	\$7,925,723,724	\$9,531,573,379

CONDITION OF 29 BANKS, 1910 AND 1911.

	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1911.
Capital paid up	\$99,642,053	\$106,163,549
Reserve fund	80,157,791	93,418,824
Circulation	95,992,866	105,855,021
Public deposits	820,855,337	918,404,607
Specie	31,839,918	37,287,510
Dominion notes	76,646,364	86,015,960
Canadian Govern't securities	13,039,973	10,186,681
Railway and other securities	56,006,279	63,105,538
Call loans in Canada	64,561,641	69,088,467
Municipal securities	27,043,029	22,461,448
Call loans outside Canada....	103,279,774	88,722,640
Current loans in Canada	679,820,039	768,492,008
Total liabilities	\$1,063,182,955	\$1,164,586,063
Total assets	1,260,755,709	1,381,280,989

Canada had, Dec. 31, 1911, 2,639 Bank branches: 2,570 in Canada, 12 in Newfoundland, 57 elsewhere. Those in Canada are:—Ontario, 1,021; Quebec, 401; Nova Scotia, 113; New Brunswick, 74; Prince Edward Island, 14; Manitoba, 192; Alberta, 220; Saskatchewan, 320; British Columbia, 211; Yukon, 3; N. W. T., 1.

252 new bank branches opened in 1911; 50 closed.

Clearing house data, 1911, 18 cities, \$7,337,615,718.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, capital 12 millions; 3 millions more authorized; assets, 160 millions; rest account, 10 millions; deposits, 146 millions; 35 branches, 1887; 206 in 1909; 243 in 1911.

Savings in chartered banks have increased from \$421,147,701 in 1907 to \$577,591,045 in 1911. In post office savings banks, decreased from \$46,832,611 in 1907 to 44,232,377 in 1911.

Canada has 82 building societies and loan and trust companies, viz.: 58 in Ontario, 7 in Quebec, 4 in Nova Scotia, 11 in Manitoba, 2 in British Columbia.

Paid-up capital stock, \$58,870,416; capital subscribed, \$93,308,160; reserve fund, \$24,281,727; deposits, \$25,421,628; loans, \$232,145,570; dividends, 1910, \$3,497,356; liabilities, \$347,547,514; assets, \$347,701,547.

Canada's Royal mint coin issue, 4 years, \$5,021,821.

SAVINGS OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE.

Deposits in	Amount.	Per capita.
Chartered Banks, after notice (September, 1911)	\$577,591,045	\$81.35
Government Savings Bank, (August, 1911)	14,486,593	2.04
Post Office Savings Bank, (August, 1911)	44,232,377	6.23
Special Savings Bank, (September, 1911)	37,204,390	5.24
Building Society, Loan and Trust Company, (December, 1910).	25,421,628	3.89
Total	\$698,936,033	\$98.75

1911's BIG FIGURES.

Canada's field crops value	565,711,600
Including root and fodder crop values....	218,129,000
Canada's live stock value, 1910	593,768,000
Canada's wheat crop value	138,567,000
Canada's exports, agricultural and animal products	143,112,950
Canada's dairy industry yield	100,000,000
Canada's bank clearings, 1911, 18 cities..	9,531,573,379
Canada borrowed, 1911, nearly	200,000,000
Canada's Government revenue, 1910-11 ..	117,780,449
Canada's Government estimates, 1912-13..	150,000,000
Canada's net debt, March 31, 1911.....	340,042,052
Canada's bank deposits, Oct., 1911	918,404,607
Canada's banks' paid-up capital	\$106,163,549
Canada's bank assets	\$1,381,280,989
Canada's bank branches	2,639
Canada's savings of the people	\$698,936,033
Canada's manufactured products, estimate	1,000,000,000
Canada's mineral production, 1910	105,000,000
Canada's railway earnings, 1910-11	188,733,494
Canada's railway mileage	25,400
Canada's trade, 1910-11	769,443,905
Canada's immigration, calendar year....	350,595
Life insurance effected, 1910	152,762,520
Fire risks taken, 1910	1,817,055,685
Canada's water power development, h.p.)	1,016,521
Canada's fishery production	29,965,433
Canada's cultivatable land (acres).....	370,000,000
Canada's forest production	77,000,000
Canada's population, 1911 census	7,202,122
Canada's grain exports, 1910-11.....	\$49,536,308
Canada's flour exports, 1910-11.....	\$13,854,790
New milling plants capital, 1910.....	\$25,000,000
Canadas' building operations	\$128,765,991
Canada sent letters to number of.....	504,233,000
Canada's customs and excise revenue....	\$89,805,476
Canada's percentage population increase, 10 years	32

CANADA'S BUILDING OPERATIONS, 1911,

(Compiled by "Construction.")

	1911.	1910.	Increase per ct.	Decrease per ct.
Berlin	\$ 358,095	\$ 347,550	3.03	.....
Brandon	1,043,929	982,385	6.26	.....
Calgary	12,907,638	5,589,594	130.92	.....
Edmonton	3,672,260	2,161,356	69.90	.....
Fort William	3,078,010	2,381,125	29.26	.....
Halifax	508,796	630,380	....	19.29
Hamilton	4,255,730	2,604,605	63.39	.....
Kingston	314,569	220,092	42.92	.....
Lethbridge	1,033,380	1,211,310	....	14.69
London	1,036,880	805,074	28.79	.....
Medicine Hat	743,352	205,639	261.48	.....
Montreal	15,715,859	14,580,632	....	7.23
Nelson	166,700	163,430	2.00	.....
Ottawa	2,997,610	3,022,650	....	.83
Peterboro	345,372	517,958	....	33.33
Port Arthur	597,705	892,681	....	33.05
Prince Albert	921,595	492,475	87.13	.....
Regina	5,099,340	2,351,238	116.87	.....
Saskatoon	5,028,366	2,646,496	90.00	.....
St. John	572,700	536,425	8.79	....
St. Thomas	285,515	286,400	....	.31
Sydney	495,642	347,554	42.03	.....
Toronto	24,374,539	21,127,783	15.36	.....
Vancouver	17,652,642	13,150,365	34.23	.....
North Vancouver	772,468	.....	....	.....
Victoria	4,026,315	2,273,045	77.13	.....
Windsor	392,040	739,515	88.62	.....
Winnipeg	17,550,400	15,116,450	16.10	.....
Welland	342,808	245,942	39.39	.....
Moose Jaw	2,475,736	1,071,000	131.16	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$128,765,991	\$96,701,149	32.36	.....

CANALS (See "Marine.")

CENSUS FACTS, 1911 CENSUS.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY PROVINCES.

	1901.	1911.	Increase.
Alberta	73,022	375,434	302,412
British Columbia	178,657	390,229	211,572
Manitoba	255,211	455,869	200,658
New Brunswick	331,120	351,889	20,769
Nova Scotia	459,574	492,338	32,764
Ontario	2,182,947	2,523,297	340,350
Prince Edward Island	103,259	93,722	.....
Quebec	1,648,898	2,002,726	353,828
Saskatchewan	91,279	492,344	401,068
Yukon	27,219	8,512	.....
Northwest Territories	20,129	15,762	.....
<hr/>			
Canada	5,371,315	7,202,122	1,830,807

Or 32 per cent.

Canada shows greater increase of percentage in population for the decade, viz., 32 per cent., than any similar increase in the United States, viz., 24 per cent.

Percentage growth of provinces: Alberta, 411; Saskatchewan, 39; British Columbia, 183; Manitoba, 78; Quebec, 21; Ontario, 13; New Brunswick, 6; Nova Scotia, $\frac{1}{2}$, P. E. I., decrease 9 per cent.

Census shows urban populations increasing; rural decreasing in many provinces.

In Ontario, decrease in 46 rural constituencies; increases in 39, of which 11 are urban and 23 include or adjoin urban municipalities, and 5 in the north.

Next Parliament will have 11 additional members, Ontario losing 4, New Brunswick 2, Nova Scotia 2, P. E. I. 1; 4 western provinces gain 5 each.

Percentage growths of some Canadian cities in 10 years:—Calgary, 975; Hamilton, 55; Halifax, 12; London, 22; Montreal, 74; Ottawa, 44; Quebec, 16; Regina, 1,400; St. John, 5; Toronto, 80; Vancouver, 270; Victoria, 48; Winnipeg, 178.

Estimated 3,000,000 Canadian-born or of Canadian descent in United States.

Canada's inhabitants to square mile, 1901, 1.44; 1911, 1.90. England and Wales, 558; United States, 25.

Montreal has, it is estimated, 70,000 foreigners; Toronto, 45,000 non-Anglo-Saxons; Winnipeg, 50,000; Vancouver, 12,000 orientals. Canada has 4,600 Eskimos.

Montreal in 1800, had 7,000 population; in 1850, 60,000; in 1907, 400,000; in 1911, has 466,197.

Toronto in 1834 had 9,000 population; in 1850, 25,000; in 1907, 250,000; in 1911 has 376,240.

Winnipeg in 1871 had 240 population; in 1891, 25,000; in 1901, 42,000; in 1911 has 135,440.

Vancouver in 1881 was virgin forest; in 1891 had 13,000 population; in 1901, 26,000; in 1911 has 100,333.

Western Canada's population increase, 10 years, 174 per cent.; Eastern Canada, increase 17 per cent.

Canada has 428,413 more males than females.

Increase of 1,054,642 in male and 757,330 in the female population in ten years. Surplus of males has increased by 297,312.

Maisonneuve (Montreal) electoral constituency has largest population in Canada—170,978; Yukon has the smallest—10,051; Winnipeg second with 127,988; Vancouver third with 123,903; Toronto West fourth with 105,368.

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

In 1760, 60,000 French Canadians; now, about 3,000,000.

20 years ago, 11 Quebec counties had majority of English now, majority in all is French.

20 years ago, about 112,000 French Canadians in Ontario; now about 225,000, with a preponderant voice in 15 counties. In a century, Ontario will, it is estimated, have 6,000,000 French.

In New Brunswick, out of population of 360,000, 90,000 are of French origin. French birth rate, 42 per 1,000; English, 22.

In Nova Scotia, 50,000 French; in Prince Edward Island, French increased 4,000 in 10 years, while total population decreased by nearly 6,000.

FACTS RE 23 CANADIAN CITIES.

City	Census Population.	Assessment	
		Population Estimate.	Assessment Valuation.
Montreal	466,197	500,000	\$500,000,000
Toronto	376,240	374,672	359,945,529
Winnipeg	135,440	175,000	172,677,250
Vancouver	100,333	150,000	136,579,005
Ottawa	86,340	90,520	76,262,809
Hamilton	81,879	90,000	52,819,854
London	46,177	48,075	28,831,659
Halifax	46,081	50,000	25,376,550
Calgary	43,736	60,000	52,547,600
St. John	42,363	49,000	637,810
Victoria	31,620	50,000	60,007,985
Regina	30,210	36,000	34,840,733
Edmonton	24,883	30,000	46,494,740
Brantford	23,046	22,084	13,402,005
Kingston	18,815	18,034	9,800,722
Peterborough	18,312	19,300	10,067,460
Sydney	17,617	20,000	6,500,000
Hull	17,555	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	16,405	16,800	7,690,300
S. Vancouver	16,021	.....	.....
Berlin	15,192	15,338	7,159,535
Westmount	14,183	16,462	32,083,364
St. Thomas	14,050	15,240	7,715,000

CRIMINAL STATISTICS IN CANADA.

Canada's penitentiaries had 1,865 prisoners on March 31, 1911—increase of only 6 over 1910. Annual cost, \$473,630.

10 per cent. under 20 years of age. 1,004 native-born Canadians, 322 from other British countries, 539 foreign.

930 Roman Catholics, 317 Church of England, 219 Presbyterians, 182 Methodist, 83 Baptist, 54 Lutheran, 19 Hebrew, 19 Buddhist, 14 no creed.

339 from Montreal, 130 Vancouver, 114 Winnipeg. 89 Toronto, 56 Hamilton, 41 Quebec, 39 Halifax, 25

CONFEDERATION CONTRASTS—1867-8 to 1910-11.

	1868.	1910 11.
Population	3,371,594	7,202,122
Paid up bank capital, Oct., '11\$	30,289,048	\$106,163,549
P. O. savings bank deposits..	4,361,684	\$44,232,377
Bank deposits, Oct., 1911....	37,678,571	918,404,607
Fire Insurance in force.....	188,359,809	2,034,276,740
Life Insurance in force....	35,680,082	856,113,059
Mineral production (1871)..	10,000,000	105,000,000
Post offices	3,638	13,324
Letters sent	18,000,000	504,233,000
Railway mileage	2,278	25,400
Railway gross earnings	12,116,716	188,733,494
Total trade	131,027,532	769,443,905
Imports	73,459,644	462,041,330
Exports	57,567,888	290,000,210
Coin and bullion		17,402,365
Agricultural exports	12,871,055	82,601,284
Animals products exports....	6,893,167	52,224,174
Wheat exported (bush.).....	2,284,702	48,802,115
Mineral exports	1,276,129	42,787,561
Fisheries exports	3,357,510	15,675,544
Forests exports	18,742,625	45,439,057
Can. manufacturers' exports.	2,100,411	35,283,118
Immigration	None	351,595
Government revenue	13,687,928	117,780,410
Public net debt	75,757,135	340,042,052
Assets.	3,608,327	347,701,547
Cheese exports	620,543	20,739,507
Butter exports	1,698,042	744,288
Customs duties	8,801,446	72,965,394
Vessels registered	5,693	7,768
		1905.
Manufacturing capital	77,964,020	833,916,155
Employees	187,942	383,920
Salaries and wages	40,851,009	162,175,578
Values of products	221,617,773	706,446,518

EDUCATIONAL FACTS IN CANADA.

Canada has 1,197,630 pupils in schools, and 34,000 teachers.

Education statistics census of 1901: 13 universities, 107 academies, 3 agricultural colleges, 16 business colleges, 81 colleges (not specified), 41 collegiate institutes, 98 high schools, 16 ladies' colleges, 16,122 public schools, 21 private schools, 2 Indian schools, 1 pharmacy school, 2 seminaries. Total number of pupils and students, 877,021; of teachers and professors, 28,073.

Eighty per cent. of all adults in Canada can write (1901 census); 70 per cent. of all the people can read, or 85 per cent. of all over 5; 74 per cent. can both read and write.

100 Canadian libraries have been helped by Mr. Carnegie to extent of over \$2,000,000.

Canadian university enrolments, 1911-12: Toronto, 4,100 (covering Victoria and Trinity Colleges); McGill, 1,860 (with 100 more in extension courses and 198 in university college in B.C.); Queen's University, Kingston, 1,489; University of Ottawa, 720; Dalhousie College, Halifax, 402; McMaster University, 283, with 67 taking Arts' course in affiliation with Brandon and Okanagan Colleges; University of Manitoba, 623; University of Saskatchewan, 152 in Arts; University of Alberta, 180.

Canadian Rhodes scholars at Oxford, all told, to June, 1911, 331. 184 in residence, Dec., 1911, viz.: 84 from British Colonies, 90 from U. S., 10 from Germany.

Saskatchewan: 1,912 schools, 2,207 teachers, 63,964 pupils.

Quebec: 6,760 schools, universities and colleges; 14,000 teachers, of whom 5,805 ecclesiastics and 195 lay; 6,991 are women.

Ontario: 6,551 elementary and secondary schools, 8,586 teachers, 508,563 pupils. In addition, 146 high and collegiate, and 128 continuation schools.

Nova Scotia: 2,639 public schools; 102,910 pupils; 2,799 teachers.

Manitoba: 1,551 school districts, 2,774 teachers (621 male, 2,153 female), 76,247 pupils.

Prince Edward Island: 478 schools, 591 teachers (210 male, 381 female), 17,932 pupils.

British Columbia: 39,822 pupils in schools and colleges, 1,037 teachers (288 male, 749 female).

Ontario has 467 Roman Catholic and 6 Protestant separate public schools; Quebec has 4,803 Roman Catholic and 845 Protestant elementary schools.

FINANCIAL FACTS IN CANADA.

CANADA'S BORROWINGS, 1911 (Globe Estimate).

Government bonds	£1,900,000
Railroad bonds	14,818,653
Municipal bonds	5,323,749
Mines	850,000
Industrial companies	5,792,205
Public utilities	3,680,660
Land companies	1,120,000
Financial and miscellaneous	3,958,250

Total£37,443,517

Monetary Times' estimate for 1911, £39,855,517, or £176,237,267 in 7 years.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN CANADA.

Britain's foreign invested capital is 15,000 million dollars, or an average of over a dollar per head for every inhabitant of the globe. 12 per cent. of Britain's foreign investments are in Canada.

British capital invested in Canada, £372,000,000. [Geo. Paish's estimate.]

Of this, \$890,805,626 loaned in 6 years, 1905-11, including: Loan and mortgage companies investments, \$8,725,000; British insurance companies' investments, \$9,854,000; municipal bonds, \$12,000,000; industrial investments, \$26,375,000; mining investments, \$57,555,500; land and lumber purchases, \$34,000,000; Canadian public flotations in London, \$732,096,126.

FINANCIAL FACTS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Canada's revenue, 1910-11, \$117,780,449; increase of \$16,276,696 over 1909-10.

Canada's expenditure, 1910-11, \$87,774,198. Surplus, \$30,006,211.

Canadian Government estimates, 1911-12, \$127,913,310; 1912-13, main estimates, \$149,798,677.

Customs receipts, 1910-11, \$72,935,639; excise, \$16,869,837. Total, \$89,805,476.

Canada's net debt, March 31, 1911, \$340,042,052; \$49 per head of population. Increase of \$3,773,505 over 1910. Interest on debt, \$12,535,850.

1910. Interest on debt, \$12,535,850. Net debt, Dec. 31, 1911, \$313,386,650, or \$43.50 per head.

Canada's revenue, March-December, 1911, 9 months, \$99,482,947; increase of \$13,817,114 over same period of previous year.

Provincial subsidies to be paid for 1912:—Ontario, \$2,396,429; Quebec, \$1,971,704; Nova Scotia, \$636,667; New Brunswick, \$637,975; British Columbia, \$713,780; Prince Edward Island, \$281,931; Alberta, \$1,260,722; Saskatchewan, \$1,548,188.

Canadian Government main estimates, 1912-13, \$149,789,677.

British capital invested in Canada, £372,000,000, or \$1,811,640,000. [Gea. Paish's estimate.]

Canada's Government Annuities contracts in force, end of 1911, 2,644, representing purchase of \$586,460 in annuities.

Postal revenue of the larger cities, 1910-11:—Toronto, \$1,963,065; Montreal, \$1,152,177; Winnipeg, \$836,931; Vancouver, \$348,780; Ottawa, \$214,570; Hamilton, \$213,979; Quebec, \$160,968; Calgary, \$158,513; London, \$155,097; St. John, N.B., \$119,607; Halifax, \$119,561; Victoria, \$108,344; Regina, \$103,566.

Canada has 32 commercial wireless telegraph (radio-telegraph) stations, 27 owned by the Government; 5 private. 9 on the Pacific Coast reach from Victoria to Prince Rupert. A chain of wireless stations is planned for the Great Lakes]

FISHERIES FACTS.

1911 was Canada's greatest fishing year in products and profits.

The fishing grounds of Canada constitute not only the most extensive, but the most abundantly stocked commercial fishing waters in the world.

Canada's fishery production, 1910-11, \$29,965,433 (\$26,122,596 sea; \$3,842,837 inland)—highest on record; increase of \$336,263 in a year.

Nova Scotia comes first in fishing industry, \$10,119,243; British Columbia second, \$9,163,235; New Brunswick third, \$4,134,144; Ontario fourth, \$2,026,124; Quebec fifth, \$1,692,475; P. E. I. sixth, \$1,153,708; Saskatchewan, \$172,903; Yukon, \$118,365; Alberta, \$82,460.

Fishery exports in 1909-10, \$15,663,162, viz., \$5,136,215 to Great Britain; \$4,627,051 to United States; \$5,899,896 to other countries.

Fishery exports in 1910-11, \$15,675,544.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth \$19,019,870.

Total value of fisheries in Canada, 1870 to 1910, 760 millions.

Nova Scotia leads with 288 millions, New Brunswick 142 millions, British Columbia, 137 millions, Quebec, 80 millions, Ontario, 51 millions, etc.

Canada has a fishing fleet of 1,680 vessels, and 38,977 boats, manned by 68,610 men. 24,978 employed on shore, or total of 93,588.

Salmon leads in value, \$7,205,871; cod, \$5,921,248; lobsters, \$3,784,099; herring, \$2,278,842; halibut, \$1,251,839; haddock, \$1,218,759, etc.

Fishing bounties paid, 1910-11, \$159,166. Total fisheries expenditure, \$760,734.

Canada's salmon hatchery at Harrison Lake, B.C., is the largest of its kind in the world.

Canada's oyster industry is declining.

700 whales caught on Pacific Coast, 1911.

IMMIGRATION FACTS.

ARRIVALS—	British	Foreign	U.S.	Total
1896-7	11,383	7,921	2,412	21,716
1897-8	11,173	11,608	9,119	31,900
1898-9	10,660	21,938	11,945	44,543
1899-1900	5,141	10,211	8,543	23,895
1900-1	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-2	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
1902-3	41,792	37,099	49,473	128,364
1903-4	50,374	34,785	45,171	130,330
1904-5	65,359	37,255	43,652	146,266
1905-6	86,796	44,349	57,919	189,064
1906-7 (9 mos.) ...	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,667
1907-8	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
1908-9	52,901	34,175	59,832	146,908
1909-10	59,790	45,206	103,798	208,794
1910-11	123,013	66,624	121,451	311,084
	723,424	512,443	650,661	1,886,538

“Even the most casual observer cannot but be struck forcibly by the obvious improvement in the physique and general character of the 1910-11 immigrants.”—J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

Immigration for calendar year 1911, 351,595, of which British, 141,835; Continental, 72,478.

Of 1911 immigration, 200,000 male, and nearly 100,000 female; one-fifth of total were children under 16.

Estimated value of cash, stock and effects brought by United States settlers in Canada in 1911, over \$100,000,000 based on Customs returns.

For first time on record, more Britons went to Canada in 1910 than the United States.

British emigration: Formerly, 35 per cent. stayed under the flag; 65 per cent. went to foreign lands. 1911, 67 per cent. of those leaving British Isles went to the Dominions.

249,449 British emigrants landed, in 1910, in the overseas Dominions, Canada receiving 156,990 and Australia 45,701.

Canada's immigration, 1910-11, 311,084—largest on record, or over 1,000 a day on every week day in the year.

64 nationalities in 1910-11 immigration.

1910-11 immigration, 133,378 were of the farming class. 63,173 general laborers, 44,072 mechanics, 16,620 clerks, traders, etc., 8,390 miners, and 28,695 not classified.

Deported, 1902-11: 4,667 (784 in 1910-11).

About 80 per cent 1910-11 immigrants English-speaking; 20 per cent. foreign.

Canada homesteaded 32 per cent. of continental, 42 per cent. of United States arrivals, 1897-1910. English and Scotch, 22 per cent. each.

Canada's immigration expenditure, 1910-11, \$1,079,129, or \$3.50 per head.

Canada's total immigration, 15 years, 40 per cent. British, 34 per cent. United States, 26 per cent. foreign.

Chinese head tax receipts, 1909-10, \$813,003; refunds, \$424,550. Total number who paid tax, 1886-1910, \$49,272; exempts, 3,244. Registered for leave, 41,306.

Estimate of cash and settlers' effects entering Canada last 10 years (per Monetary Times), \$636,272,080.

Of 1910-11 immigration, 185,198 males, 71,038 females, 54,848 children.

Entries by Canadian ports: Sydney, 2,718; Halifax, 33,658; St. John, 22,441; Quebec, 106,621; Vancouver, 2,779; Victoria, 3,686; by United States, 17,730.

Destination of 1910-11 immigrants: Maritime Provinces, 13,236; Quebec, 42,914; Ontario, 80,035; Manitoba, 34,653; Saskatchewan, 40,763; Alberta, 44,782; British Columbia, 54,626; Yukon, 75.

2,524 children came from Barnardo and other Homes, 1910-11. 23,980, 1900—1 to 1910-11. 171,071 applications received for them.

Immigration arrivals for 1912 estimated at 400,000.

INSURANCE FACTS FOR 1910.

LIFE INSURANCE.

43 life insurance companies operate in Canada; 25 Canadian, 7 British, 11 American.

Total amount effected in Canada, 1875-1910, \$1,912,839,837. Total premium income, \$397,648,919.

Net amounts of life insurance in force in Canada, December 31, 1910, \$865,113,059—largest on record. Doubled in 10 years. With Canadian companies, \$565,669,110; British, \$47,816,775; American, \$242,629,174. Increase of 75 millions over 1909.

Premiums, 1910, \$29,771,903, viz.: Canadian companies, \$19,952,162; British, \$1,580,255; American, \$8,239,486.

Life insurance effected in 1910, \$152,762,520, viz.: Canadian companies, \$90,362,678; British, \$4,170,562; American, 58,229,280. Amount taken by native companies, exceeded that taken by British and American by \$28,000,000.

Paid to policyholders, 1910, \$20,270,594.

Payments to policyholders, 1879-1910, was 52.11 per cent. of premium income.

Number of lives exposed to risk, 1910, 1,237,263; number of deaths, 12,892. Death rate, 10,419—highest for six years.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Total fire insurance in force, \$2,034,276,740.

Gross amount of risks taken in 1910, \$1,817,055,685. Increase of \$237,079,818 over 1909. Premiums, \$24,684,296.

Of gross amount, Canadian companies took 528 millions; British, 936 millions; American, 352 millions.

Total fire losses paid in Canada in 1910, \$10,292,393. Increase of \$1,645,567 over 1909. Premiums, \$18,725,531.

Fire insurance premiums in 42 years, \$299,465,997. Net losses paid, \$190,558,361, or 63.63 per cent.

Of the 299 millions, 232 millions were premiums to British and American, 66 millions to Canadian com-

panies.

16 Canadian fire companies operate in foreign lands. Risks taken, 1910, \$652,906,953.

Canadian companies premiums, 1875-1910, \$171,946,970; losses paid, \$117,017,337. Total income for same period, \$179,663,289; total expenditures, \$181,125,027.

Canada's fire insurance has doubled in a decade.

Canada's fire insurance is carried by 60 companies—25 Canadian, 19 British, 16 American.

23 Canadian stock companies have paid-up capital of \$7,129,003. Excess of assets over liabilities (excluding capital stock), \$6,452,666.

Four Canadian assessment life insurance associations have net amount in force of \$136,682,194. Policies in 1910, \$13,693,424. Receipts, \$2,249,703; death claims paid, \$1,574,840.

OTHER INSURANCE.

148 insurance companies of all kinds operate in Canada. Government and trustee deposits, \$78,528,629. Total premiums, 1910, \$56,035,724.

11 guarantee companies have net insurance of \$80,732,093; 15 employers' liability, \$63,000,400; personal accident insurance, in 18 companies, \$241,639,173; burglary insurance, in 5 companies, \$6,147,764; steam boiler insurance, 6 companies, \$28,840,416; inland transportation insurance, 8 companies, \$2,158,319; sickness insurance, 22 companies, \$8,603,918; plate glass insurance, 11 companies, \$1,040,430; contract insurance, 2 companies, \$7,199,569; tornado insurance, 3 companies, \$161,780; live stock insurance, 2 companies, \$785,792; automobile insurance, 7 companies, \$9,502,952; weather insurance, 1 company, \$539,011; sprinkler leakage insurance, 3 companies, \$1,819,779.

The Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. of Canada issued 13,018 policies in 1911 for \$31,078,339. Premiums, \$254,907.19; \$1,000,000 capital subscribed, \$200,000 paid up.

INDIANS.

Canada's Indian population, 103,661. Increase of 346 in a year. 127,932 in 1901.

Alberta has 8,088; British Columbia, 24,581; Manitoba, 6,104; Nova Scotia, 2,026; New Brunswick, 1,802; Prince Edward Island, 292; Ontario, 22,496; Quebec, 11,462; Saskatchewan, 9,439; Northwest Territories, 12,625; Ungava, 1,246; Yukon, 3,500.

Land under crop, 58,550 acres. Grain and roots grown, 1,494,452 bushels; hay, 123,198 tons.

Indian earnings, 1910-11 \$5,600,733, viz.: Agriculture, \$1,459,962; beef, \$236,753; wages, \$1,540,021; fishing, \$691,629; hunting and trapping, \$819,424; various industries, \$852,944.

324 Indian schools have 11,190 pupils; increase of 565 in a year.

LABOUR FACTS, 1910-11.

31 disputes dealt with, under Industrial Disputes Act, viz.: Coal mining, 4; metal mining, 1; railways, 18; street railways, 3; longshoremen, 1; others, 4; 25,630 employees affected.

1,859 labour organizations in Canada, comprising 11 Congress and National associations, 42 trades and labour councils, 54 federations of trade unions, and 1,752 trade unions or other local organizations of employees.

Strikes and lockouts in Canada: 104 in 1901, 123 in 1902, 160 in 1903, 103 in 1904, 87 in 1905, 138 in 1906, 146 in 1907, 66 in 1908, 69 in 1909, 81 in 1910.

Industrial accidents, 1910, 1,380 fatal; 2,697 serious, non-fatal. Of fatal ones 287 in railway service, 227 agriculture, 180 mining, 110 lumbering. Of non-fatal, 513 in metal trades, 314 agriculture, 332 railway service.

98 strikes in 1911. Employers won in 33, employees in 23; 19 compromised.

During last 10 years out of 1,079 trade disputes,

employers won 393; employees 380; 244 compromised.

Canada's Trade and Labour Congress represents 57,000 members, and 39 Trades' Councils.

\$16,600,000 saved to Canada in 4 years under Industrial Disputes Investigation.

In 4 years, 100 conciliation boards applied for, strikes prevented in 91.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE FACTS.

Royal North-west Mounted Police, 50 officers, 576 men, 536 horses. Alberta has 73 detachments; Saskatchewan 83, N. W. Territories 6, Yukon 8. 11 division posts.

Active militia trained in 1911 camps, 51,263.

Militia and defence service, 1910-11, \$6,868,651; mounted police, \$713,813; total, \$7,582,464, or over \$1 per head. Proposed militia estimates, \$10,000,000.

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL FACTS.

Canada's manufacturers' exports, 1910-11, \$35,283,118—highest on record. Doubled in 10 years.

Canada has, it is estimated, received \$225,000,000 of United States capital in establishing branch factories.

Canada had, 1905, 292 different kinds of industries, with 15,796 reported industrial establishments.

Capital employed in manufacturing industries, 1900, \$446,916,487; 1905, \$846,585,023; 1912 estimated at \$1,000,000,000.

Value of production, 1900, \$481,053,375; 1905, \$718,352; 1912, estimated at over \$1,000,000,000; wage bill, estimated, \$250,000,000.

Value of manufacturing products per head, census of 1905, \$115.

Estimated industrial establishments in Canada, 1911, 20,000; capital employed, \$1,000,000,000; annual output, \$1,000,000,000; employees, nearly 500,000; annual wages, \$250,000,000. Estimated increase of 33 per cent in six years.

Timber, lumber and their manufactures represented, 1905, capital of 148 millions; metal and products (other than steel), 104 millions; food products, 88 millions, textiles, 73 millions; iron and steel products, 60 millions.

Ontario increase in manufacturing, 1900-1905, 51 per cent.; Quebec, 26.7; British Columbia, 94.7; Nova Scotia, 38; New Brunswick, 5.5; Manitoba, 113.8; and Alberta and Saskatchewan, 287.7.

Montreal first among cities in capital and products, 1905, Toronto second, Hamilton third, Winnipeg fourth.

The three prairie provinces have 700 industrial establishments, one-third in Winnipeg.

Canada's textile factories represent invested capital of \$95,000,000.

The development of the Canadian trade in farm implements during last 5 years is striking. In 1906 imports of implements were worth \$1,615,123; 1911, over \$2,500,000; increase of not more than 66 per cent. During the same period exports increased from two and a half millions to nearly four and a half millions, or about 76 per cent.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 2,725 members.

Toronto Board of Trade, 2,600 members

Business failures, 1910, 2,624; 1911, 1,401.

Of estimated billion dollars output, Canada consumes 29-30ths; exports 1-30th.

Number of industrial amalgamations in Canada, January, 1909, to December, 1911, 41. The aggregate authorized capitalization, \$334,938,266. The 41 absorbed 196 individual companies. The largest consolidation was the Canada Cement Company, absorbing 12 companies. Its authorized capitalization, including bonds, \$38,000,000.

3,320 new companies chartered in 1911, by Dominion and Provinces. Capitalization, \$1,148,554,783, 323 of them over a million.

MARINE AND NAVIGATION FACTS.

(Including Canals.)

Canada ranks tenth in world's tonnage.

Canada had, Dec. 31st, 1910, 7,904 vessels, registered tonnage 750,929; increase of 136 in one year.

Total value of registered tonnage, \$22,527,870.

Canada built 294 vessels in 1910. Value of tonnage, \$1,002,735. 40,070 men and boys employed.

Canada has a government fleet of 59 craft.

\$12,115,102 has been spent on St. Lawrence ship channel, which is 340 miles long, between Montreal and Father's Point, 70 miles dredged to depth of 30 feet at low water.

"The St. Lawrence is the best lighted, best buoyed and best administered ship canal in the world."
—Canadian manager White Star-Dominion Line.

Canada's canals traffic, 1910, 45,593,305 tons; increase of 9,987,407 over 1909.

Canada expended, 1910-11, \$1,848,977 on lighthouse and coast service, and \$836,625 on ocean and river service.

Canada has 37 life saving stations, with crews of 225 and 1,291 lights connected with lighthouses.

239 sea-going vessels wrecked or damaged, 1910—damage, \$864,010; lives lost, 85.

Canada conducts 7 marine schools.

Licenses were granted, 1910-11, to 125 United States fishing vessels.

Canada's water-borne commerce exceeds 20 million tons a year in navigation season of about 240 days.

Canada has spent 100 millions on her waterway system to the sea. \$2,349,474 spent in 1910-11.

Canada has 72 miles of canals.

1,900 are employed on Canada's canals.

2,574 vessels passed throughout the Welland Canal in 1911—highest on record. Freight included, 50 million bushels of wheat.

Naval service expenditure, 1910-11, \$2,492,812.

Naval recruits, to Dec. 31, 1911, 325.

MINING FACTS.

Canada possesses all the valuable minerals, and leads in nickel, asbestos and corundum.

Canada's mineral exports, 1910-11, \$46,721,395.

Canada ranks eighth among world's pig iron producing countries. Production, 1910, 800,797 tons; value, \$11,245,630; 1909, \$9,581,864.

Cobalt yields 1-8 of world's silver production.

Yukon gold production, 1910, \$4,737,375; 1897-1910, \$94,575,545.

Canada's mineral production, 1910, \$105,040,958; increase of \$13,209,517, or 14 per cent. over 1909. Metallic, \$49,169,826; non-metallic, \$55,871,132.

Canada's gold production, 1910, \$10,224,910. Total, since 1886, \$228,449,359.

Canada's silver production, 1910, \$17,106,604. Total since 1886, \$87,245,857.

Canada's copper production, 1910, \$7,249,463. Total, since 1886, \$92,181,562.

Canada's nickel production, 1910, \$11,181,310. Total since 1889, \$94,455,147.

Canada's lead production, 1910, \$1,237,032. Total since 1887, \$26,605,233.

Canada's grand total, metallic minerals, 1886-1910, \$544,359,091.

Canada's steel production 1910, 822,281 tons.

Canada's coal production, 1910, \$29,871,750. Highest on record.

2,377,049 tons of coal exported; imported, 10,597,982 tons. Per Customs Dept.

Canada is the largest coal importer in the world, imports equalling production.

Estimated coal and lignite areas of Canada, 172,059 million tons.—Estimate of D. B. Dowling, of Geological Survey.

Canada's assay office, in Vancouver, assayed \$746,101 worth of gold bullion in 1910.

Canada has 16 blast furnaces, with 1,403 men.

Non-metallic products: Petroleum, \$388,550; asbestos, \$2,476,558; natural gas, \$1,312,614; cement, \$6,414,315; clay products, \$7,600,000; lime, \$3,499,772.

Nickel exports, in ore, matte, etc., calendar year, 1910, 36,014,782 lbs., viz.: 30,679,451 to United States; 5,335,331 Great Britain.

Canada's pig iron production, calendar year 1911, 900,000 tons as against 96,000 tons in 1900; steel production, 1911, 815,000 tons as against 26,000 tons in 1900.

Canada paid in bounties, 1910-11, \$1,597,663, viz.: iron and steel, \$1,138,748; lead, \$248,534; binder twine, \$49,784; crude petroleum, \$160,596.

Estimated total investment in Canada's iron and steel works, \$100,000,000.

POPULATION (See "Census").

POST OFFICE FACTS.

Canada has 13,324 post offices, 3,638 in 1867.

Letters mailed, 504,233,000. Increase of 48 millions in a year. Doubled in 8 years. 1868, only 18 millions all told. Post cards mailed, 49 millions. Government letters, 16,382,000, 85,000,000 pieces third-class matter, 7,000,000 packages fourth-class matter.

Money orders and postal notes issued, value, \$77,280,364. Registered letters, \$11,584,000.

Grand total, all kinds of letters, cards and parcels, 662,000,000. Dead letter office received 2,550,808 letters, books, etc.

Canada's postal net revenue, 1910-11, \$9,146,952. Expended, \$7,954,222.

Postage stamps issued, value, \$11,011,042.

437 new post offices, 284 postal note offices, and 189 money order offices were opened.

Canada was first to have Empire penny postage.

1,151 post office savings banks; 203,196 deposits received, 1910-11, of \$9,957,016. Amount to credit of depositors, \$43,330,579.

PROVINCES (Arranged Alphabetically)

ALBERTA FACTS.

Premier of Alberta: "To indicate the outlook of a province which, within the past decade, has increased five fold in population and proportionately more in wealth, is difficult without seeming to exaggerate."

Area, 253,540 square miles (7 per cent. of Canada's area). Double size of Great Britain and as large as France; comprising 162 million acres; of this, 100 million acres agricultural. Less than two million under cultivation.

Alberta's population: 1881, 18,075; 1891, 22,277; 1901, 73,022; 1906, 185,412; 1911, 372,919. Increase of 424 per cent. over 1901.

Census population of some Alberta cities: Calgary, 43,736; Edmonton, 24,882; Lethbridge, 8,048; Medicine Hat, 5,572; Strathcona, 5,580.

Total crop yield estimates, Alberta Department of Agriculture, 1911, 44,745,000 bushels, viz.: Winter 24,150,000; barley, 3,600,000; flax, 245,000; rye, etc., 600,000.

Estimated yields per acre, 1911: Winter wheat, 18 bushels; spring, 20 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; barley, 30 bushels.

Central Alberta has an area of 50,000 square miles. Average yield: Spring wheat, 23 bushels to the acre; winter wheat, 25 bushels; oats, 46 bushels; barley, 25 bushels.

Central Alberta has coal area of 10,600 square miles, with estimated coal content of 60,000 million tons.

Alberta has 16,218 square miles of coal lands. Estimate contents, 89,330,000,000 tons. Product, 1910, bituminous, 1,197,399 tons; lignite, 763,673; anthracite, 213,257; coke, 87,812.

Wheat raised in Southern Alberta, contains, it is claimed, the largest amount of nutritive material of any wheat in the world.

Average value of occupied farm land, 1910, \$24 per acre.

Alberta's railway construction programme includes 2,300 miles of new line, reaching north to the Peace and Athabasca Rivers, and south to United States boundary.

Alberta has 1,735,900 live stock, viz.: Horses, 317,000; cattle, 1,090,300; sheep, 179,200; swine, 149,400.

Alberta has 220 banks; only 41 in 1905.

C. P. R. Alberta Irrigation—America's greatest irrigation project: Western section, 1,039,620 acres; 370,000 brought under irrigation. Eastern, 1,156,220 acres, 440,000 acres estimated to be irrigable. Western section has 1,600 miles of canals and ditches. Of western area, irrigable and non-irrigable, less than 5 cent, remains unsold. Proposed irrigation of eastern section will require 2,500 miles of canals and ditches.

Southern Alberta Land Co., \$2,000,000 irrigation system is nearly completed, involving over 200 miles of actual canal.

Railway from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing completed.

Northern Alberta has a network of 4,000 miles of navigable waters. Vessels drawing 9 feet of water could sail for 900 miles on Peace River.

The waterfalls of the north represent 775,000 horse power.

In the north are millions of feet of pulpwood, and deposits of asphalt enough to pave the streets of all the towns in the North-west.

In Alberta, proportion of total land now under crop is so small that, if it was in one solid strip across the Province, the strip would only be eighteen miles wide.

Alberta has 1,494 miles of railway.

CALGARY FACTS.

Population, 1901, 4,091; 1906, 11,976; 1908, 25,000; 1911, per census, 43,736. Civic estimate, with suburbs, 60,000.

Calgary has a \$2,000,000 water power plant. Natural gas brought from 180 miles.

Assessment, 1904, \$4,099,437; 1906, \$7,771,921; 1910, \$30,105,110; 1911, \$52,747,600.

Building permits, 1907, \$2,094,264; 1909, \$2,420,450; 1910, \$5,500,490; 1911, \$12,907,638.

Calgary is at the cross roads of 3 great railways.

EDMONTON FACTS.

Bank clearings, 1911, \$121,438,394; increase, 1911 over 1910, 69 per cent.; Customs duties collected, \$705,236; increase, 1911 over 1910, 94 per cent. Building permits, \$3,672,260; increase, 1911 over 1910, 70 per cent. Post Office, stamps only, \$114,565; increase, 1911 over 1910, 37 per cent. Street Railway—Passengers carried, 6,296,824; increase, 1911 over 1910, 70 per cent. Revenue, \$261,559; increase, 1911 over 1910, 66 per cent. Homestead entries, 6,150; increase, 1911 over 1910, 23 per cent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia faces 1912 with brighter prospects and greater assurance of progress than ever before.
—Hon. Richard McBride, Provincial Premier.

British Columbia is Canada's largest province, 395,000 square miles or 10 per cent. of Canada's total area, and is larger than the British Isles, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy combined.

Population, 362,768. Increase of 184,111, or 103.0 per cent. in 10 years.

British Columbia is equal to 24 Switzerlands, with 200,000 square miles of Mountains (Switzerland 16,000) and has 7,000 miles of coast line.

British Columbia has 211 banks.

British Columbia products, 1910: Fisheries, \$10,300,000; mines, \$26,183,000; forests, \$17,160,000; agriculture, \$14,400,000. Total, \$68,043,500.

Imports, 1910, of live stock and food products, \$14,962,904—a little more than the home production value.

Average value of occupied farm land, 1910, \$74 per acre.

British Columbia has 21,000 telephones.

Mineral production, 58 years, 1852-1910, \$374,197,650, including gold, \$132,024,170; silver, \$31,095,602; lead, \$24,645,605; copper, \$60,743,405.

Production for 1910, from 83 mines, \$26,377,066; largest on record, viz.: Gold, \$6,073,380; silver, \$1,245,016; copper, \$4,871,512; coal, \$9,800,161; coke, \$1,308,174; other metals, \$1,500,000—25 per cent. of Canada's total mineral production.

Coal mined, 1910, 3,319,368 tons—largest on record. Value, \$10,373,024.

British Columbia has 250,000,000 square miles of unprospected mining area.

British Columbia has 10 times the agricultural lands of Japan, which supports a population of 45,000,000.

British Columbia orchard area has increased from 7,000 to 120,000 acres.

British Columbia forest area 182,000,000 acres, estimated at 360 billion feet. Timber cut, 1910, 1,620,000,000 feet, worth nearly \$25,000,000—nearly one-third of Dominion cut.

British Columbia fisheries value, 1910-11, \$9,163,235.

Salmon pack, 1910, 762,201 cases; 1911, 948,965 cases.

6,465 immigrants entered through British Columbia ports, 1910-11.

VANCOUVER FACTS.

Vancouver was 25 years old in 1911. Incorporated, 1886, with 1,000 population.

Population per census, 100,333. Civic estimate (including suburbs), 150,000.

Assessment, 1887, \$2,639,077; 1911, \$136,579,005. Increase of 100 per cent in 5 years.

30 miles of streets cleared and rough-graded, and 25 miles of plank walks laid in 1910.

33 branch bank offices. Clearances, 1910, \$445,000,000; 1911, \$539,869,610.

Building permits, 1910, \$13,150,365; 1911, \$17,652,642.

tonnage, 1910-11, 8,038,913; 1909-10, 6,456,838. Vessels on register, viz.: 138 sailing; 469 steam.

Board of Trade membership, 242.

Fire department (123 men), third best in world, after London and Leipzig.

Customs revenue, 1888, \$50,518; 1909-10, \$3,908,233; 1910-11, \$6,230,830.

VICTORIA FACTS.

1911 was Victoria's best year. All records broken in bank clearances, \$101,567,074; new buildings, \$4,026,315; assessment, \$60,000,000. Victoria is the wealthiest capital in America per capita.

The Prince and Princess of Wales said of Victoria, in 1901, that "it was the most beautiful city they had seen in their trip around the world."

MANITOBA FACTS.

Premier of Manitoba: "Manitoba enters the new year enjoying the largest means of commercial, financial, agricultural and industrial prosperity in her history."

Manitoba first settled in 1811 by 125 Scotch settlers under Selkirk.

Manitoba's area, 73,732 square miles; area when extended, 252,211.

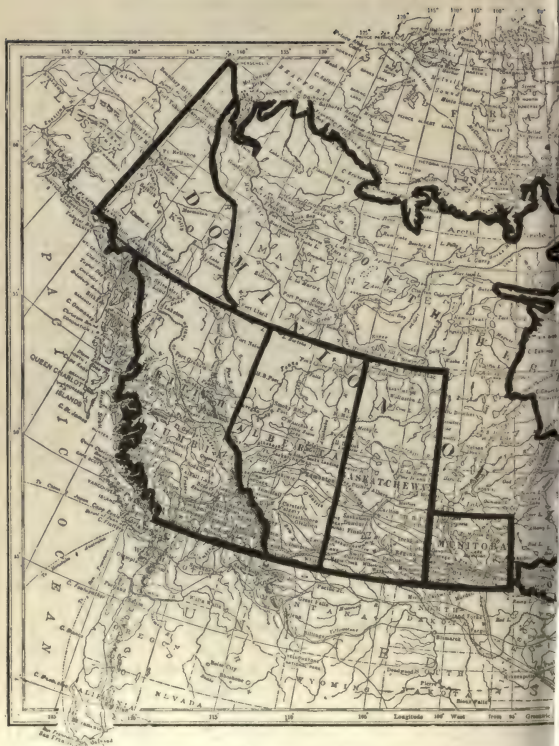
Population, 1871, 25,228; 1901, 255,211; 1906, 360,000; 1909, 466,268; 1911, 454,681.

Value of field crops, 1910, \$55,206,000.

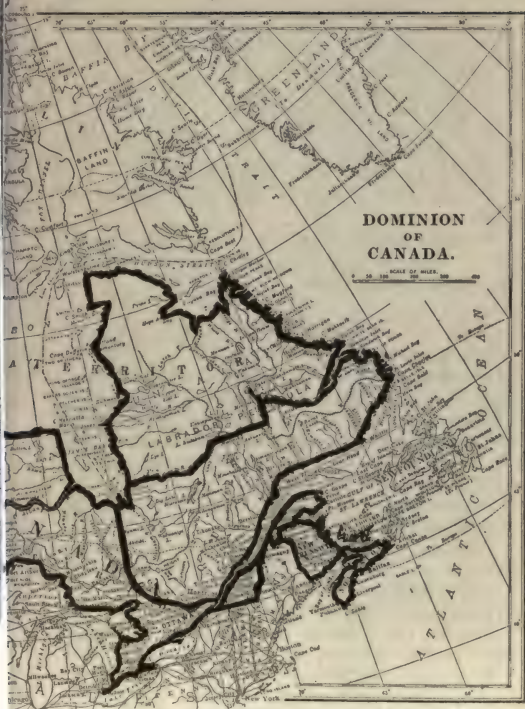
Manitoba has 41,169,089 acres of land, and 6,019,200 of water. 25,000,000 acres unoccupied. Percentage of cultivated to arable land, 20 per cent.

Manitoba's field crops, 1911. Provincial Government estimate:

	Bushels.	Average.	acres.
Wheat	61,058,786	18.29	3,339,072
Oats	73,786,683	45.3	1,628,562
Barley	23,999 239	31.5	759,977
Flax, rye and peas ..	1,387,779		94,253
Total	160,232,487		5,821,864



Outline Map of Canada, Sh



g Provincial Boundaries.

Census estimate, Manitoba field crops, 1911, \$73,-136,000.

1911: Potatoes, 8,317,241 bushels; roots, 3,684,898 bushels; cultivated grasses, 249,892 tons.

Threshing outfits in operation, 3,193.

Poultry sold by farmers, 941,776, viz.: 134,097 turkeys; 64,402 geese; 743,277 chickens.

Land prepared for crops, 1912, 2,175,626 acres.

Value of new farm buildings, 1911, \$3,273,487.

Dairy products: \$1,786,073, viz.: Butter, \$1,715,-982; cheese, \$70,093.63.

Manitoba's banks, 1901, 52; 1911, 191.

Average price of occupied farm land, 1910, \$28.67 per acre.

Manitoba has 871,700 live stock, viz.: Horses, 251,800; milch cows, 161,200; other cattle, 293,300; sheep, 29,600; swine, 135,800.

WINNIPEG FACTS.

Winnipeg—third city in Canada.

Winnipeg, 37 years ago a Hudson's Bay trading post, now ranks fourth in Canada's industrial centres. Manufacturing output, 1905, 8½ millions; output, 1910, 36 millions; increase of 400 per cent. in 10 years; 265 factories and shops, employing 16,000. Wages paid in 1911, \$9,000,000.

Population, 1870, 215; 1902, 48,411; 1911, 175,000 per assessment roll.

Building permits, 1901, \$1,708,557; 1911, \$17,-550,000.

Customs receipts, 1910-11, \$7,642,558.

Number of buildings, 1901, 796; 1911, 4,642.

Value of new buildings last 7 years, 75 millions.

Sewers, 201; water mains, 230.

Winnipeg has 165 policemen, 164 firemen, 122 churches, and 45 publications.

Winnipeg has 22 pair of railway tracks radiating from it; 3,600 railway employees.

Winnipeg has 23 banks, with 44 branches.

Winnipeg Manufacturers' Association, third largest in Canada. Industrial Bureau, 8,000 members.

Winnipeg's commercial field largest in Canada, covered by 12,000 miles of railways.

Winnipeg is greatest grain market on Continent. Daily milling capacity tributary, 40,000 barrels.

101,326,250 bushels of grain marketed in 1911.

Winnipeg owns its water and light system, quarries, asphalt plant, and water power development of 60,000 H.P., and sell power and light at cost.

Winnipeg bank clearings in 1902 were \$188,370,000; they reached \$504,585,914 in 1906, and \$1,172,672,142 in 1911.

Winnipeg has an annual wholesale turnover of \$120,000,000. 3,000 commercial travellers.

Winnipeg has 20,150 telephones.

Winnipeg's annual freight tonnage, 2,500,000 tons.

Winnipeg has 33 schools, 350 teachers, 21,137 school enrollment, \$3,500,000 invested in school property.

Winnipeg's death rate, 1911, 11.9 per thousand, one of the lowest on the continent.

Winnipeg's assessment: 1900, \$25,077,400; 1902, \$28,615,810; 1905, \$62,727,630; 1906, \$80,511,727; 1909, \$131,402,800 and \$172,677,000 in 1911.

Winnipeg imported \$120,000,000 worth of goods during 1911.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

"To people of the right stuff, Canada's East affords opportunities unsurpassed by anything in the West.—Halifax Herald.

"During 1911 the volume of business in the Maritime Provinces was probably the largest these provinces have ever enjoyed."—Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia.

Maritime Provinces' area of 51,957 square miles (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island) is two-thirds the size of Manitoba.

Maritime Provinces, field crop value, 1910, \$50,150,600.

33,658 immigrants of 1910-11 arrived at Halifax port, 22,441 at St. John, and 2,718 at Sydney, totalling 58,817, or 18 per cent. of total.

Maritime Provinces fishery products, 1910-11, \$15,407,095, or one-half of whole.

Population, 1911, 807,384; 1901, 893,953.

Maritime Provinces have 2,007,900 head of live stock.

Maritime Provinces have 201 banks.

Maritime Provinces, timber cut, 1909, 666,628 million feet b.m. Value, \$8,663,091.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Premier of Nova Scotia: "I am justified in asserting that 1911, although, perhaps, the most generally profitable year in the history of Nova Scotia, is only the forerunner of a greater 1912."

Nova Scotia enjoyed the largest volume of business (in 1911) in its history.

Nova Scotia's productive wealth, 1911 (Halifax Chronicle estimate), \$122,071,076, viz: Coal, \$17,600,000; coke, \$2,200,000; minerals, \$350,000; gypsum, limestone, etc., \$880,000; building materials, \$315,000; pig iron, \$1,500,000; steel, steel rails, etc., \$14,500,000; fisheries, \$8,100,000; manufactures, ships and freights, \$45,500,000; products of farm, \$25,926,076; products of forest, \$5,000,000; game, \$200,000.

Census estimate, field crop value, \$14,297,900.

Apple crop, 1911, 1,500,000 barrels—largest on record.

Coal sales, 1911, 5,775,000 tons—largest on record.

Nova Scotia has 822,600 live stock, viz., 69,000 horses, 332,600 cattle, 351,00 sheep, 70,000 swine.

Nova Scotia timber cut, 1910, 400,000,000 feet, one-half exported.

115 new companies incorporated in 1911, authorized capital \$34,000,000.

But one Province in Canada, and probably no State in the Union, equals Nova Scotia in the variety of her resources and its attractions to the immigrant. The Provinces of the West have their enormous crops of wheat, their valuable minerals, etc., but only one of them can equal Nova Scotia in variety.—Sec. Halifax Board of Trade.

Average value occupied farm land, 1910, \$24,72 per acre.

Population, 1911, 461,847; 1901, 459,574.

6,000 are employed in steel works.

In 1905 Nova Scotia had 909 industrial establishments, \$75,000,000 invested, pay-roll \$7,751,000, products \$32,574,000.

Number of establishments and capital invested have increased, number employed from 22,135 to 36,000, output in 1910 to \$62,000,000.

HALIFAX.

Halifax port tonnage 2,342,463 tons, 1910-11; second among Canadian Atlantic ports, with 16 steamship services (besides coastal).

Halifax customs receipts, 1911, \$1,998,135, increase of \$306,989 over 1910.

Halifax was the birthplace of the first printing press (1751), the first newspaper (the Gazette, 1752), and the first Parliament in Canada.

1911 was Sydney's banner year. Manufactured products exceeded \$15,000,000; wholesale mercantile turnover, over \$8,000,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Premier of New Brunswick: "Our people are hopeful, and the future looks bright."

New Brunswick made a separate province in 1784.

628 manufacturing establishments. Capital, \$26,792,698; products, \$22,133,951; employees, 19,426. (1905.)

New Brunswick has 7,000,000 acres of Crown lands.

Average value of occupied farm lands, 1910, \$18.50 per acre.

Two-thirds of New Brunswick is covered with forest. Estimated area, 7,500,000 acres. Timber cut, 1908-9, 281 million feet.

Fishery products, 1910-11, \$4,134,144.

New Brunswick's population, 1911, 351,815; 1901, 331,120.

Crop yields, 1911 (per Prov. Dept. of Agriculture): Wheat, 254,771 bush.; oats, 5,970,435 bush.; buckwheat, 1,173,147 bush.; potatoes, 8,493,212 bush.; turnips, 3,326,793 bush.

New Brunswick has 584,300 live stock, worth \$18,000,000, viz., 66,700 horses, 333,800 cattle, 190,800 sheep, 93,000 swine.

St. John grain exports, 1910-11, 6,737,649 bushels, value \$7,030,754.

St. John River, 500 miles long, drains 26,000 S. M.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Described by Jacques Cartier in 1534, as, "A low and beautiful land," at Canada's front door—Canada's million-acre farm.

80 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture; 85 per cent. of its area occupied.

P. E. I.'s climate makes it a tourist paradise.

Prince Edward Island so named in 1799. Joined Confederation in 1873.

Population, 1775, 1,500; 1901, 103,259; 1911, 93,722. Decrease, 9,537.

Charlottetown's population, 11,198.

285 manufacturing establishments. Capital, \$1,680,541; products, \$1,851,615; employees, 2,919 (1905).

Average value of occupied farm land, 1910, \$31.24 per acre.

P. E. I. has 301,000 live stock, viz., 34,000 horses, 112,000 cows; sheep 108,600, swine 46,400.

Provincial Government estimate of field crops, 1911, \$8,680,500.

ONTARIO FACTS.

Premier of Ontario: "Ontario is advancing in every line of production with steady and continuous strides."

Ontario stands pre-eminent in population, in the solidity of its progress, in railway mileage and waterways, in electric power, in the variety and magnitude of its natural resources, in manufacturing, and in the value of its agricultural products among Canada's nine provinces.

Ontario's area is 260,863 square miles, and is as large as two Englands and little less than France and Germany. It comprises 7 per cent. of Canada's area, and 35 per cent. of population.

Ontario extends from United States on the south to James Bay on north, distance 750 miles. Eastern boundary is only 48 miles from Montreal, the western is only 81 miles from Winnipeg. Intervening distance by rail, 1,285 miles.

Ontario produces 75 per cent. of all fruits grown in Canada, 60 per cent. of the plums, 70 per cent. of the apples, 80 per cent. of the small fruits and pears, and 99 per cent. of the peaches and grapes.

Ontario has 400,000 acres of fruit lands. Capital invested, \$75,000,000, producing \$15,000,000 annually in profits.

Ontario mining production, 1910 (Bureau of Mines basis of estimate), \$39,313,895. Highest on record. Increase of 19 per cent. over 1909, and 53 per cent. over 1908.

Of above \$39,313,895, metallic production was \$28,161,678, or 72 per cent., viz., gold, \$68,498; silver, \$15,481,322; cobalt, \$54,699; nickel, \$4,005,961; copper, \$1,374,103; iron ore, \$513,721; pig iron, \$6,975,418; zinc ore, \$5,760; less \$317,804 worth of iron ore smelted into pig iron.

Non-metallic was \$11,152,217, or 28 per cent., including: Arsenic, \$70,709; brick and tile, \$3,221,981;

cement, \$3,144,343; natural gas, \$1,491,239; petroleum, \$368,153; lime, \$474,531.

Ontario's mining production is 41 per cent. of all Canada, or 64 per cent. of metallic values.

Ontario's total mining production from beginning of mining, \$161,486, 051, including silver, \$63,550,476; pig iron, \$41,475,418; nickel, \$32,611,829; copper, \$14,374,103; iron ore, \$6,039,571; gold, \$2,577,990.

Cobalt has 41 producing mines. Total production value, 1904-1910 (mostly silver), \$49,180,525.

Ontario is in third place among silver producing lands.

Ontario census population, 1911, 2,523,294; 1901, 2,182,947. Increase of 340,350, or 12 per cent. Decrease in 46 rural constituencies. The 39 constituencies which show increases include or adjoin urban municipalities, or, taken by counties, 20 show increases and 20 decreases.

Ontario's field crops, 1911 (Ontario Govt. estimate):

	Acres.	Bush.	Per acre.	30 Yrs.
	1911.	1911.	1911.	Ave.
Fall wheat	837,492	17,926,586	21.4	21.0
Spring wheat	133,711	2,295,534	17.2	15.9
Barley	616,977	16,248,129	26.3	27.7
Oats	2,699,230	84,829,232	31.4	35.5
Peas	304,491	4,462,182	14.7	19.3
Beans	51,508	898,212	17.4	17.2
Rye	98,652	1,562,971	15.8	16.4
Buckwheat	189,039	3,852,231	20.4	20.3
Corn (husking) ..	308,350	21,913,290	71.1	*71.3
Corn (silo)	335,935	3,764,227	11.21	*11.45
Potatoes	162,457	13,918,698	86.0	115.0
Carrots	3,207	815,129	254.0	334.0
Mangel-wurzels ..	64,855	31,578,442	487.0	460.0
Turnips	100,593	39,664,275	394.0	429.0
Mixed grains	486,112	14,845,595	30.5	†33.4
Hay and clover ..	3,301,468	†4,238,362	†1.28	†1.46
Sugar beets	26,664	8,941,659	363.0	†402.0

*20 years' average. †5 years' average. †Tons.

Cobalt mines have paid \$21,802,179 in dividends.

Ontario has 1,021 of Canada's 2,639 bank branches.

Ontario ranks higher than any other Province in field crops, being 35 per cent. of the whole, fully double that of the next important, and almost as large as the three grain-growing Provinces of the North-west combined.

Vital statistics, 1909: Births, 54,465; 1908, 57,155. Marriages, 22,366; 1908, 21,058. Deaths, 32,628; 1908, 32,714.

Ontario farmers have \$1,200,000,000 invested.

Average value of occupied farm land, 1910, \$48 per acre.

Ontario has 6,029,300 live stock, viz: 791,000 horses, 1,234,500 milch cows, 1,558,600 other cattle, 975,400 sheep, 1,469,800 swine.

Birth rate, 1909, 24.4 per 1,000; marriages, 10; deaths, 14.6. 22.76 per cent. of deaths under one year; 27.88 under 5 years of age. Percentage of deaths from tuberculosis declined from 15 per cent. in 1871 to 7 per cent. in 1909.

Ontario Agricultural College enrolment, 1911, 1,557; 1910, 1,024.

Fisheries value, 1910-11, \$2,026,121.

Ontario's lumber cut, 1910, 1,642,191,000 feet, worth \$30,011,000—one-third of total of \$105,000,000.

Ontario's timber cut, 1910: Pine, 605,000,000 ft. b.m.; other descriptions, 95,000,000 ft; square timber, 308,000 ft. cubic; cordwood, 40,000 cords; pulpwood, 138,000 cords; railway ties, 3,800,000.

Estimate of quantities of standing timber in Ontario available for cutting: Timber on unlicensed lands (red and white pine), 13,500,000,000 ft.; timber on licensed lands, 7,000,000,000 ft.; pulpwood on unlicensed lands, 300,000,000 eds.

Total area of Ontario (exclusive of Great Lakes) estimated at 140,000,000 acres. Of this 24,000,000 acres have been sold, located, etc., leaving still in the Crown 116,000,000 acres.

TORONTO FACTS.

Toronto founded as a French trading post, 1749. Chosen as provincial capital, 1792. Incorporated as a city, 1834, population 9,254; 1911, 376,240.

Streets gas lighted, 1840. First electric cars, 1892.

Toronto church census of 1910: Church of England, 79,906; Methodist, 59,881; Presbyterian, 58,138; Roman Catholic, 30,542; Baptist, 17,889; Hebrew, 10,595; Salvation Army, 2,499; Brethren, 1,408; Disciples, 1,173; Lutheran, 1,250; Latter Day Saints, 550; Christian Science, 908; Unitarian, 342.

Customs receipts, 1911, \$15,538,630. Increase of \$1,461,441 over 1910.

1,370 new buildings in 1911, value \$24,500,000. Increase of \$3,140,724 over 1910.

Toronto has nearly 50,000 foreigners of 22 races.

Toronto's area, 28 square miles. 402 miles of streets and 120 of lanes, equal to distance between Montreal and Quebec.

Toronto has 314 miles of sewers. New trunk sewer will cost \$2,000,000. Waterworks system has cost \$10,000,000. 399 miles of water mains and 423 miles of gas mains. 35 million gallons of water pumped every 24 hours on average. Estimated waterworks revenue, 1911, \$900,000.

121 passenger and 200 freight trains enter and leave Toronto daily.

Toronto's per capita expense of municipal government, 1870, \$9.60; 1911, \$21.94.

Toronto's net debt, \$28,497,680. Toronto's estimates, 1911, \$8,073,927. Revenue from income, \$2,631,524; from taxes, \$5,442,403.

Births, 1910, 9,011; marriages, 4,476; deaths, 5,598. Death rate, 15.66 per 1,000.

280 in fire department; 522 on police force.

74 public, 7 high, 1 technical and 20 separate schools, 1,281 teachers. Pupils in public and separate schools, 58,417. Total value school property, \$3,400,000.

QUEBEC PROVINCE FACTS.

Premier of Quebec: "Quebec is more ambitious than ever, and, while she does not make a great deal of noise, she is busy at work all the time, as shown by the census at the end of each decade, by the volume of her exports, her industries and her bank clearings, and by the wealth, the happiness and the content of her intelligent, industrious and frugal population."

First part of New France founded by the French in 1534. Conquered by the English in 1759.

Lower Canada (Quebec) established in 1791; united to Upper Canada 1841-1867.

Quebec is nearly 3 times as large as British Isles, and yet forms less than 10 per cent. of Canada's area; second largest province in the Dominion.

Quebec had a population (1901) of 1,648,898; 1911, 2,000,687.

Quebec had (1901) 1,322,115 of French descent; 290,000 of English descent.

Quebec's butter and cheese sales, 1911, over \$1,000,000. Total yield value over \$30,000,000. Cheese output; 1911, largest on record, sharing in highest prices.

Quebec has 643 butter, 1,672 cheese and 691 combined factories, or 3,006. Only 1,601 in 1897.

Quebec's agricultural estimates for 1912, \$537,550.

Quebec has 80,000,000 acres of food lands, valued at \$450,000,000.

Quebec's mineral products, \$3,750,300 in 1905; \$7,323,281 in 1910.

Quebec is Canada's chief spruce producing province, or one-third of total Canadian cut.

Quebec's revenue of government forests is over a million a year.

Mining product value, 1908, \$5,493,664; 6,324 working men; wages, \$2,094,357.

4,905 manufacturing establishments. Capital, 255 millions; products, 319 millions; employees, 119,108; wages, 47 millions (1905).

Quebec's birth rate (1901 census) 36.83 per 1,000; for all Canada, 28.80.

Average price of occupied farm land, 1910, \$42.50 per acre.

Quebec has 3,084,300 live stock, viz., 371,400 horses, 872,800 milch cows, 609,200 other cattle, 533,400 sheep, 697,500 swine.

Quebec has the largest forest area of any Canadian province, viz., 77,000,000 acres, estimated worth \$450,000,000.

Quebec's area is 346,875 square miles, or 220,000,000 acres. Area disposed of, 67,048,534 acres, viz.: Granted in fiefs and seigniories, 10,676,931 acres; under timber licenses, 45,034,880 acres; lands sold or granted by the Crown, 11,334,723 acres. Still in the Crown, 154,951,466 acres.

Quebec's forest reserves include 111,400,900 acres.

Quebec's timber production from 450 mills, about 1 billion feet per year.

Quebec is the centre of French Canada. Population is 80% French, 20% English speaking.

Of the French speaking wage-earners in the Province, 36% are engaged in agricultural industries, 15% in domestic or personal service, 24% in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 6% in professional pursuits, 14% in trade and transportation, 5% in fishing, lumbering, mining, etc. Total annual wages, \$194,142,400.

Value of annual field crops is \$85,000,000 to \$100,000; of dairy products, \$25,000,000; of manufactured goods, \$220,000,000.

QUEBEC CITY FACTS.

Population, 78,067; 90 per cent. French speaking.

Quebec citadel erected on Cape Diamond in 1832 at cost of \$25,000,000.

Dufferin Terrace extends for 1500 feet along the edge of the cliff at height of 182 feet above the river.

The shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre is visited by 200,000 people each year.

Quebec's Board of Trade membership, 400.

MONTREAL FACTS.

1642, founded by Maisonneuve; 1758, fortified by French; 1760, surrendered to the British; 1775, taken by Americans; 1776, retaken by British.

Canada's largest city, ranking third in size among cities of the Colonies, exceeded only by Melbourne and Sydney.

Montreal is on a 1,400-mile inland river and canal system, 14 feet draught. United States water route, Buffalo to New York, 430 miles, 6 feet draught.

Montreal-Quebec channel, with minimum depth of 31 feet, accommodates vessels of 15,000 tons as against 6,000 tons 15 years ago and 10,000 tons 10 years ago.

Montreal's manufacturing products, 1905, 118 millions. Increase of 40 per cent. in 5 years. Capital invested, 112 millions, since greatly increased.

Montreal's port handles one-third of Canada's commerce, over \$200,000,000 worth.

Population of Greater Montreal, 526,334, viz.: Montreal City, 466,197; Lachine, 10,778; Maisonneuve, 18,674; Verdun, 11,622; Westmount, 14,318; Outremont, 4,745.

Montreal has the largest birth rate of any of the world's large cities, viz., 36.45 per 1,000, and a death rate only exceeded by one, viz., 22.40 per 1,000.

Port of Montreal, season of 1911, 732 ocean-going vessels entered and cleared, as against 747 in 1910. Tonnage increased from 2,300,000 to 2,600,000. 500 more longshoremen were employed. 75,000 passengers passed through the port, and 125,000 immigrants landed.

Montreal debt, Jan. 1, 1911, \$58,000,000. Exemptions increased from \$68,000,000 in 1909 to 129,000,000 in 1911 (owing to annexation of several municipalities).

Exports of Canadian grain from Montreal port fiscal year 1910-11, 20,629,568 bushels, value \$18,156,776.

Cattle export trade, port of Montreal, 1911, 45,906 cattle (smallest number in 29 years), 3,725 sheep, 458 horses and mules; total of 50,089, a decrease of 27,800 from 1910.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Premier of Saskatchewan: "Our reputation as the potential bread basket of the Empire is well established."

Incorporated a province Sept. 1, 1905. Has Legislative Assembly of 41 members; 10 M.P.'s, 4 Senators.

Population, 453,508.

80 per cent. of population engaged in agriculture.

Area, 250,650 square miles. Large as France, and twice the size of British Isles. 760 miles long and 320 miles wide.

Land area, 155,092,480 acres. Cultivated area, 11,825,719 acres; 90 per cent. still open for settlement.

Four largest rivers are: Saskatchewan, 1,200 miles; Churchill, 1,000 miles; Souris, 450 miles; Qu'Appelle, 270 miles in length.

The Indian word "Saskatchewan" means "rushing water."

Saskatchewan lies in same latitude as British Isles.

Elevation above sea level varies from 1,500 to 3,000 feet.

Average mean temperature during past ten years, 33.8 degrees. April-September, 53.1 degrees; October-March, 16.2.

Saskatchewan stands second amongst the wheat producing states and provinces of North America. Raises annually over 10,000,000 bushels more wheat than the rest of Canada combined. Produced 400,000,000 bushels of wheat in the past eleven years.

Increased total trade 133 per cent. in four years.

Free homesteads of 6,084,960 acres given away in 1910. 100,000 more awaiting settlement.

909 elevators have capacity of 26,000,000 bush. Has grain storage facilities of half the Western elevators.

Average wheat yield for past 10 years (19.43) exceeds that of United States for same period by over 5 bushels to acre.

Value of farm products in 1910, \$92,330,190; of wheat products, \$56,679,791.

50,000,000 acres capable of raising an average of 20 bushels per acre highest contract grades.

Comparison of acreage: Wheat—1900, 382,540; 1910, 4,644,834. Oats—1900, 96,173; 1910, 2,082,607. Barley—1900, 8,303; 1910, 238,394. Flax—1902, 16,694; 1910, 396,230.

Comparison of yields: Wheat—1899, 3,443,6171 bush.; 1909, 90,215,000 bush. Oats—1900, 1,604,560 bush.; 1910, 63,315,295 bush. Barley—1900, 150,822 bush.; 1910, 5,859,018 bush. Flax—1902, 153,709 bush.; 1910, 3,044,138 bush.

In 1910, 78 factories employed 2,552. In 1911 (estimated), 95 factories employ 3,549.

Saskatchewan is the wealthiest fur bearing province. Annual value, about \$200,000.

Saskatchewan's coal area computed at 7,500 square miles, containing 20,000,000,000 tons of lignite. 30 mines in operation. Annual output of coal over 200,000 tons.

Natural gas has been discovered in the vicinity of Swift Current and oil in the Weyburn district.

Government ownership of long distance telephones. 1,800 miles of long distance lines. 213 rural telephone companies. Farmers' lines cover 4,824 miles.

Saskatchewan has four cities, viz.: Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert; 51 towns and 198 villages, 120 rural municipalities, each of nine townships, 131 local improvement districts.

Average price of occupied farm land, 1910, \$22 per acre.

"Saskatchewan is witnessing the greatest railway development any section of the world has ever known. Over 1,000 miles of new railway track were constructed in Saskatchewan in 1911. In 1910 Saskatchewan led all the Provinces with total of 475 miles. Total construction for 1911 almost one-half as great as in preceding 5 years."—Regina Leader.

Saskatchewan's banks, 1905, 39; Jan. 1, 1912, 318.

Saskatchewan owns its long distance telephones. Its 4 cities own and operate water and sewerage systems and light and power plants. Regina owns and operates its street railway.

Saskatchewan has 1,195,400 live stock, viz.: 365,500 horses, 588,300 cattle, 111,300 sheep, 130,300 swine.

Grain yields, 1911: Wheat, 4,400,346 bushels; 16.5 average per acre. Oats, 2,038,523; 45.0 average. Barley, 168,948; 27.0 average. Flax, 910,674; 10.0 average. Total of 7,518,491 bushels (Prov. Gogt. estimate).

Census estimate, crop values, 1911, \$107,147,000.

REGINA.

Regina covers 12 square miles. Growth in last decade, 1,400 per cent. Ranks 13th among Canadian cities. 13 miles paved and 73 miles paved streets. 19 banks.

Parliament Building cost \$2,500,000. 16 churches. 27 manufacturing concerns. 800 commercial travellers make Regina their headquarters.

CROPS OF SASKATCHEWAN, 1911.

Estimate of the yield of the four principal grain crops of Saskatchewan, prepared by Provincial Department of Agriculture:

	Acres sown.	Bushels per acre.	Yield.
Wheat	5,598,000	16.5	92,367,0000
Oats	2,293,000	45.0	103,240,000
Barley	246,000	27.0	6,642,000
Flax	377,000	10.0	5,770,000

Comparison with total yields in 1910: Wheat, 72,666,000; oats, 63,315,000; barley, 5,859,018; flax, 3,044,138 bushels.

Saskatchewan total area under crop is but little more than the amount of land involved in the road allowances of the Province.

RAILWAY FACTS.

Canada's railway mileage, 25,400, or (including all tracks and sidings), 32,559, doubled in 20 years—nearly 7,000 miles under construction. Mileage in 1836, 16; at Confederation, 1867, 2,278.

Canada's railway mileage doubled in 20 years. Mileage in 1836, 16; at Confederation, 1867, 2,278.

Canada's railway interests are growing at a relatively faster rate than those of any country in the world.

During year ending June 30th, 1911, Canada's railways carried more passengers and freight, ran more trains and employed more men than ever before.

Canada has one mile of railway to 280 people.

Ontario leads in railway mileage with 8,322, Quebec 3,882, Manitoba 3,466, Saskatchewan 3,120, Alberta 1,494, British Columbia 1,841, New Brunswick 1,549, Nova Scotia 1,353, Prince Edward Island 270, Yukon 102.

Canada's railways have been given cash subsidies of \$202,179,256, viz.: \$148,217,072 from Dominion, \$25,919,360 from provinces, and \$18,042,824 from municipalities. Dominion and Provincial Governments have also guaranteed railway bonds for many millions. Railway subsidies, 1910-11, \$1,284,892.

Capital invested in our railways, \$1,528,689,201.

Capitalization of railways in Canada, \$60,000 per mile, as against \$57,976 in United States, and \$275,040 in Great Britain.

1911: Passengers carried, 37,097,718 (doubled in 10 years); tons of freight, 79,884,282 (trebled in 12 years); coal, 18,532,230; lumber, 7,364,964; grain, 7,545,516.

1911: Total earnings, \$188,733,494; operating expenses, \$131,034,785.

During the year ended June 30th, 1911, the various governments guaranteed bonds of Canadian railways \$148,336,357. During the same period the sum of \$118,391,514 was added to the capital liability of railways.

Canadian government operates 1,483 miles.

Grand Trunk Pacific; Total expenditures by the Dominion Government to March 31, 1911, \$95,423,085.

Canada's capital expenditure on railways and canals, 1910-11, \$27,110,245.

Canada has given to railways, through governments and municipalities, \$600,000,000, in addition to \$118,000,000 invested in government-owned and operated lines.

If the whole account for transportation were put together, including cash subsidies, cost and maintenance of canals, value of land grants and guaranties, outlay on the Grand Trunk Pacific, with expenditure on harbors and lighting, it would exceed a billion dollars. No other nation has done as much.—J. L. Payne.

30 years ago Canadian passenger trains ran a total of 8,298,957 miles; 1910-11, 35,022,541 miles.

12 years ago it cost 80 cents to run a train one mile; now, \$1.42.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Electric railway mileage, 1901, 553; 1910, 1,049.

British Columbia Electric R. R. mileage (city and interurban), 208. Passengers carried, 1911, 40,115,718; 1910, 30,016,692.

Victoria branch, B. C. Electric R. R. Co. Mileage, 40. Passengers carried, year ending Nov. 30, 1911, 7,987,336. 8,500 lighting customers.

Calgary owns and operates its street railway, waterworks and electric light. Street railway receipts 1911, \$263,930. Increase of \$41,000 over 1910. Profits, \$125,000.

Toronto Street Railway has 107 miles of tracks, 832 cars, 109,415 passengers carried in 1910. Net profits, \$1,211,159. City's share, \$679,337.

Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co.'s net earnings, June 30, 1911, \$618,219.

Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. net earnings, 1910, \$934,769. Passengers carried, 31,369,421.

Berlin's municipal street railway, and gas and electric plants, showed profits in 1911.

Montreal S. R.: Gross earnings, 1911, \$4,775,300; net, \$2,095,495—increase of \$198,245 over 1910; 158,756,625 passengers carried in 1911, 143,678,259 in 1910.

Canada's Railway expenditure, 1910-11, \$36,301,979.

Expended on railways paid to and since Confederation, \$475,489,401; on canals, \$99,331,923; total, \$605,689,872.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Canadian Pacific Railway: "The results for fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, exceeds anything in the history of the road."

Mileage, 16,138, viz.: C. P. R., 10,480; Building, 983; owned and controlled, 4,673. Gross earnings, \$104,167,808.21. Expenses, \$67,467,977.64. Net earnings, \$36,699,830.57.

Equipment, 1,637 locomotives, 2,074 passenger cars, 52,602 freight cars. Value of equipment, \$343,595,230.24.

Passengers carried, 12,080,150; freight carried, 22,536,214 tons (1910-11).

Number of employees, 80,000; monthly pay roll \$4,000,000.

Capital stock, \$180,000,000.00; preference, \$57,076,665.70; debenture stock, \$142,861,462.26; mortgage bonds, \$38,648,633.33, etc. Grand total, \$561,887,215.57.

C.P.R. stock sold on New York Stock Exchange in 1911 at over 240. Dividend declared in 1911, 10 per cent.

Canada gave C.P.R. 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.

The C.P.R. was built in five years instead of ten, as per contract. Cost over 300 millions.

C. P. R. lands sold during year, 650,874 acres. Still owns 7,061,184 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 4,427,811 acres in British Columbia. Average price of sales, 1910-11, \$14.69 per acre.

Expenditures, 1910-11: Railway Construction and

equipment, \$36,193,521; irrigation, \$5,018,953.12; steamships, \$1,219,512.16; telegraph, \$224,590.01.

New works decided upon: Irrigation, 1,100,000 acres by means of 3,500 miles of ditches at cost of \$8,500,000; spending over \$7,000,000 for car equipment, and over \$20,000,000 for improvements in Western Canada.

C. P. R. Fleet consists of 71 steamships: On the Atlantic, 16 ships; Great Lakes, 5; Ferry Service, 2; B. C. Lake and River, 21; B. C. Coast Service, 23; Pacific, 4.

These ships carry annually half a million passengers; have a staff of 11,500 crew and shore staff; travel collectively a distance equal to over 57 times round the world; burn 3,000 tons of coal daily; placed in line would reach over $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

C.P.R. Hotels, 17, with accommodation of over 4,700 guests. Staff of 1,400.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

The Grand Trunk System is the pioneer railway of Canada.

Capital of Grand Trunk Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Systems, \$562,218,855 at June 30th, 1910.

G.T.R. rail and water lines will total, when completed, 15,134 miles.

The Grand Trunk Railway System is the only double track railway reaching principal Canadian industrial and commercial centres.

Locomotives, 1,231; cars (passenger), 1,063; (freight), 33,748.

Grand Trunk is the longest continuous double track railway in the world under one management.

The Grand Trunk is the only railway that reaches all the famous summer resort districts in the "Highlands of Ontario," including the Lakes of Bays, Algonquin National Park and Temagami.

The G.T.P. and G.T.R. will ultimately have a combined mileage of 13,895; G.T.P. main line, 3,560; G. T. P. will build 23 branch lines.

The Grand Trunk Railway System constructed the St. Clair Tunnel, one of the longest submarine tunnels in the world, which is now being operated by electricity.

The Grand Trunk Victoria Jubilee Bridge, over the St. Lawrence River at Montreal, is one of the longest bridges in the world.

The new hotel of the Grand Trunk in Ottawa, the "Chateau Laurier," now nearing completion, will be the finest hotel in Canada.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is now constructing a 350-room hotel in Winnipeg, to be called "The Fort Garry," which is being built on practically old site of Fort Garry.

The Grand Trunk Pacific crosses the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 3,712 feet, and with a rise of but 21 feet to the mile, the lowest grade of any transcontinental railway on the Continent.

The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific combined will be the greatest railroad on the Continent.

The Grand Trunk's "International Limited" is the finest and fastest train in Canada.

135 new towns will be built on the G.T.P., between Winnipeg and Edmonton; 100 are on the market.

Authorized mileage of Grand Trunk Pacific main line and branches, 11,500. 1,745 miles between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert; 1,800 miles are also under contract by Transcontinental R. R. Commission between Winnipeg and Moncton.

Maximum grade of G.T.P. is 21 feet to the mile—one-fifth of next best transeontinental railways on the Continent.

The completion of the G.T.P. will shorten the trip around the world by one week.

Canada's highest mountain in the Rockies, Mt. Robson (elevation 13,700 feet), is on route of G.T.P.

The G.T.P. is constructing a chain of magnificent hotels, which will be built at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Jasper Park in the Rocky Mountains, Prince Rupert and at other points.

The G.T.P. is constructing a 20,000-ton floating dry dock at Prince Rupert, which will dock the largest ship on the Pacific Ocean, and will cost over \$2,000,000.

The construction of the G.T.P. crossed the Great Divide in the Rocky Mountains 1,045 miles west of Winnipeg at 8.34 a.m. Pacific time, Monday, November 20th, 1911.

The G.T.P. has 150 miles of the finest mountain scenery in America.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

C.N.R. has built at the rate of a mile a day for fifteen years.

C.N.R. mileage, 1896, 100 miles; 1911, 6,220 miles.

C.N.R. gross earnings, \$16,360, 712.39 (increase of 18.27 per cent. over 1910). Net earnings, \$4,990,346.82 increase 14.87 per cent.

C.N.R. land sales, 1910, \$279,151.00—\$12.00 per acre; 871,866 acres unsold.

C.N.R. operated at close of last fiscal year an average mileage on Western lines of 3,731. Mileage in operation, Dec. 1st, 1911—4,415.

C.N.R. has every contract let on a transcontinental route between Quebec City and Port Mann in British Columbia.

C.N.R. has the largest grain elevator in the world at Port Arthur; capacity, 7,250,000 bushels.

C.N.R. total wheat haul, 1911, 38,750,000 bushels; increase of 14,000,000 bushels over 1910.

RELIGIOUS FACTS IN CANADA.

Canada has 30 religious denominations and 23,886 churches (1901 census). Protestants, 59 per cent.; Catholics, 41 per cent. Proportion of Methodists, 17.07; Presbyterians, 15.68; Church of England, 12.67; Baptist, 6.50.

8,470 Sunday Schools in 1901; 75,846 teachers and officers; 646,455 scholars.

Union of Presbyterian churches in 1875. Union of Methodist churches in 1883.

The Bible has been asked for in 110 languages in Canada, out of the 432 into which it has been trans-

First foreign version of Bible, issued by Bible Society in year it was founded (1804), was for Canada, in Mohawk.

Canada's church members, estimated at 1,000,000.

The income of all churches in Canada for all purposes is estimated at \$15,000,000.

Roman Catholic Church, 1910: Members, 2,538,374; 2,428 churches, 8 archdeacons, 27 bishops, 4,053 clergy (1,268 religious, 2,795 secular), 13 seminaries with 1,662 students, 72 universities and colleges, 327 charitable institutions.

Congregational churches in Canada, 1906, 110; 1911, 143. Value of church property, \$1,450,000. Membership over 11,000. Contributed to missions, 1906, \$14,515; in 1910, \$39,880.

lated.

Congregational clergy, 120; Evangelical Association, Canada conference, 81; British Methodist Episcopal Church, 14; Christian Church of Ontario, 12; Disciples of Christ, 29; Evangelical Lutheran, 190.

Church of England clergy in Canada, 2,000.

Baptist clergy in Canada, 1,056; members, 135,000. Figures for Ontario: 511 churches, 53,770 members; 55,418 S. S. officers, teachers and scholars; \$790,122 raised for missions.

Salvation Army in Canada has 950 officers, cadets and employees; 485 corps, societies and outposts; and 52 social institutions.

"Since the Lord's Day Act went into force in 1907, the Sabbath with its gospel and other privileges has been restored to 100,000 out of the 150,000 Canadian workmen previously Sabbathless, and to other 50,000 has been secured the right to one full day's rest in seven."

Canada's missionary gifts through Mission Boards, 1907, \$1,492,660; 1910, \$2,199,020. Increase of nearly 50 per cent. in 3 years. \$4,500,000 aimed at, or \$5 a year from 900,000 church members.

World's Protestant missionary givings, 1911, \$25,000,000. One-half given by North America.

Missionary offerings for 3 years by different communions since inauguration of Laymen's Missionary Movement:

Anglican	From \$252,910.00 to \$354,128.00
Baptist	From 207,679.00 to 296,569.00
Congregational	From 29,948.00 to 41,500.00
Disciple Church	From 9,057.00 to 9,675.00
Evangelical Association.	From 7,606.00 to 11,142.00
Lutheran	From 9,633.00 to 15,462.00
Methodist	From 509,409.00 to 749,677.00
Presbyterian	From 466,418.00 to 738,279.00

Showing an advance. From \$492,660 to \$2,216,432.00

PRESBYTERIAN.

Number of communicants in Presbyterian churches and missions in Canada, 1910, 287,944.

Ministers, 1,728; elders, 9,675; sums raised for all purposes, \$4,506,634, an average of \$15.60 per head. Of this, \$3,602,399 for congregational purposes and stipends; for schemes of the church, \$904,335.

7 theological colleges, with 178 students; 8 synods; 70 Presbyteries.

1,115 Presbyterian missionaries (263 in foreign fields, 793 home field, 59 French evangelization field).

Presbyterian Church in Canada is responsible for 14,000,000 in non-Christian lands.

Congregations: Self-sustaining, 1,770; augmented, 617; home missions, 2,035; total, 4,422.

The Presbyterian Church has raised 75 millions since the union in 1875. Value of church property, \$21,105,324.

3,402 Presbyterian Sabbath schools, with 225,403 scholars, and 25,815 teachers and officers.

840 Young People's Societies, 28,761 members.

Church and Manse Building Fund has assisted in building 845 churches.

METHODISM IN CANADA.

The Methodist Church has 1 General Conference, 12 Annual Conferences, 143 Districts, 2,021 stations and circuits, with 5,501 preaching places.

It has 2,666 ministers and probationers for the ministry; 2,634 local preachers, 1,113 exhorters, 4,021 class leaders and assistants, 11,606 society stewards, 345,088 members.

It has 3,725 Sunday schools, 37,490 Sunday school officers and teachers, 353,936 scholars; a total Sunday school force of 391,426.

It has 2,016 Young People's Societies, membership 82,098, contributed by Young People's Forward Movement for missions, \$55,922.

Total income of the Missionary Society for year ending June, 1911, \$652,191.99; 699 mission stations, 662 missionaries; membership of 10,406.

Women's Missionary Society has 11 branches, 1,165 auxiliaries, 4,488 life members, and 36,100 annual members; 250 circles, 6,666 members; and 514 bands, with 16,397 members, making a grand total membership of 59,163. Income of the society for year ending June, 1911, \$142,950.61.

The Educational Institutions, supported by the General Missionary Society, number 52, and by the Women's Missionary Society, 20.

The number of colleges, 11; 3,909 students and 161 professors and teachers; buildings and equipment valued at \$1,623,437; endowment, \$1,069,432.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

Canada's drink bill, \$73,000,000.

Canada's imports of spirits and wines, 1910-11, \$4,538,018. Doubled in 9 years.

\$2,750,000 worth of grain is used in the Canadian liquor industry.

License revenue received by Dominion, Provinces and municipalities, \$17,000,000.

Ontario licenses, 1910-11, 1,967 as against 2,745 in 1905-6.

Montreal, 1,061 licenses; 1 to every 440. Toronto, 160 licenses; 1 to every 2,351. Winnipeg, 180 licenses; 1 to every 1,266. Vancouver, 86 licenses; 1 to every 1,166. Ottawa, 75 licenses; 1 to every 1,151. Hamilton, 76 licenses; 1 to every 1,077. Quebec, 207 licenses; 1 to every 367. London, 34 licenses; 1 to every 1,358. Halifax, 69 licenses; 1 to every 668. Calgary, 25 licenses; 1 to every 1,749. St. John, 60 licenses; 1 to every 706. Edmonton, 27 licenses; 1 to every 921.

Ontario local option contests: 1907, submitted, 97; carried, 40; defeated, 57; 1908, submitted, 83; carried, 31; defeated, 52; 1909, submitted, 61; carried, 21; defeated, 40; 1910, submitted, 158; carried, 77; defeated, 81.

Jan. 1, 1912, vote in Ontario, 84 contests in all: 15 repeals defeated. In 69 contests, 39 carried and 30 defeated local option, on simple majority plan. 3-5th clause prevented adoption in 30 out of 39 municipalities. Net result: By-laws carried in 18, defeated in 51 municipalities.

Of 828 Ontario municipalities, 463 are "dry," or local option; 365 "wet," or under license system.

Number of gallons of liquors of different kinds consumed for every 1,000 of the population during 5 years ending March 31st, 1911.

Year	Spirits	Beer	Wine	Totals
1907	947	5,585	92	6,624
1908	889	5,812	96	6,797
1090	806	5,348	85	6,239
1910	815	5,276	97	6,188
1911	859	5,434	104	6,397

Number of cigars and cigarettes entered for consumption during past 3 years:—

Year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
1909	192,105,371	356,756,130
1910	205,820,851	451,095,138
1911	227,585,692	585,937,370

Tobacco used, 1910-11, 18,903,322 lbs; 1909-10, 17,961,279 lbs.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY FACTS.

Canada's forest products exports, 1910-11, \$45,439,057.

Canadian timber cut, 1910 (26 native species of wood), 4,900,000,000 board feet, worth over \$77,000,000. Spruce formed one-fourth of total cut, and spruce and white pine together, formed one-half, as against nearly three-fifths in 1909, a decrease due to increase of B.C. cut of douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, etc.

Ontario led, with one-third of cut; B. C. second; Quebec third.

"Canada's average annual output of sawn stuff alone is more than four billion feet, board measure. Add at least ten million cords of fire-wood, a million cords of pulp-wood, fourteen million railroad ties, about seventeen million cubic feet of piling and construction timber for culverts, trestles, bridges, etc.; besides telegraph and telephone poles, fencing material, mine props,

"Canada's annual out-put of sawn stuff alone is etc., etc. Expressed in board foot units, the total annual consumption of wood for various purposes is estimated at sixteen billion feet."—Prof. A. H. D. Ross.

"Lumber enough to build whole cities, ties enough to supply complete railway systems, and enough fuel-wood for the entire population of Canada are annually swept out of existence by the fire fiend without exciting the slightest public interest. During the nineteenth century more than half of our forests have been swept away by fire—uselessly and needlessly."—A. H. D. Ross.

Canada has 60 pulp mills—half in Quebec; one-fifth in Ontario.

Paper and pulp products and manufactures of the same were imported into Canada worth \$5,000,000 during last fiscal year.

Canada cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cords pulpwood, 1910, worth nearly \$9,800,000. 60 per cent., or 943,000 cords, sent to United States, valued at \$6,210,000. After reduction

to pulp, its value was \$13,500,000.

Canada's wood pulp exported, 1910, \$5,700,000, or 329,000 tons. Increase of 48,000 tons over 1909. 3-4ths to United States.

Woodpulp exportations in 1910, 70 per cent. of total produced in Canada; in 1909, proportion only 63 per cent.

The Canadian Government Forestry Branch has distributed 16 million trees in the prairie provinces since 1901.

Forest fires, 1909, 1,134. 435,000 acres burned over. Loss of timber, etc., \$210,400.—Forestry Branch report.

In 1908, according to the report of the American Bison Society, there were 1,722 buffalo in the world, in 64 different hands. Canada now owns 1,006 head, a large proportion of all the buffalo in existence.

It has also one of the largest fenced game enclosures in the world,—Buffalo Park, Wainwright, over 105,000 acres in area, surrounded by a fence 74 miles long and 9 feet high.

63,494 visitors of 26 nationalities, registered at Banff in 1910.

There are 134 miles of carriage road in connection with the chief resorts; 80 miles at Banff, 19 at Laggan, and 35 at Field. There was also opened during 1911, a motor road from Calgary to Banff, 70 miles long.

Alpine Club of Canada has 600 members.

Canada has 24 mountain parks and forest reserves, with area of 16,760,640 acres, or nearly 30,000 square miles.

Canada has five national parks, viz., Rocky Mountains Park at Banff; Yoho Park, at Field; Glacier Park, at summit of Selkirks; Jasper Park, Yellowstone Pass; and Waterton Lakes Park, at International Boundary. It has also two fenced enclosures, covering 178 square miles, Elk Island Park, and Buffalo Park, for the preservation of buffalo and other native animals. Ontario has 6 forest reserves, of 17,930 square miles; 2 national parks, 20,000 square miles.

TRADE FACTS.

Canada ranks third among nations in ratio of trade to population.

Canada transacts business with 87 countries.

Canada's total trade, 1910-11, \$769,443,905, including coin and bullion), or \$107 per head of population. Doubled in 12 years; trebled in 15. Increase of \$76,232,684 over 1909-10.

Imports, \$462,041,330 (60 per cent.). Exports, 290,000,210 (38 per cent.). Coin and bullion, \$17,402,365.

Canada bought, 1910-11, \$64, and sold \$40 per head of her population.

TRADE WITH CANADA'S FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Including U. S.), 1910-11.

Total, \$468,397,154, or 61 per cent. of whole (60 per cent. 1909-10), or \$65 per head of Canadian population. Imports, \$332,520,486, or 71 per cent of total foreign trade. Exports, \$135,867,668, or 29 per cent.

Of imports, \$195,827,502 dutiable, or 59 per cent.; \$136,692,984 free, or 41 per cent.

Canadas' foreign trade nearly doubled in 11 years.

Canada bought, 1910-11, goods worth \$46 per head of her population from foreign countries; sold \$19 per head.

Canada's foreign trade, 1910-11, with United States, \$404,331,540; Argentine, \$5,326,665; Belgium, \$6,403,784; France, \$14,590,493; Germany, \$12,695,832; Holland, \$3,237,934; Japan, \$3,044,927; other foreign, \$26,548,767.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BRITISH EMPIRE 1910-11.

Canada's Empire trade doubled in 14 years.

Total, \$283,644,366, or 37 per cent. of whole (40 per cent. in 1909-10); \$40 per head of Canadian population. Imports, \$129,520,844, or 45 per cent. Exports, \$154,123,542, or 55 per cent.

Of imports, \$95,991,299 dutiable; or 74 per cent.

\$33,529,545 free, or 26 per cent.

Canada bought, 1910-11, goods worth \$18 per head of her population from British Empire; sold \$21 per head.

Canada's total trade with Empire: United Kingdom, \$247,547,975 (or 87 per cent. of Empire trade and 32 per cent. of total trade); Australia, \$6,342,864; British Africa, \$2,587,497; British East Indies, 4,509,011; British Guinea, \$4,415,936; British West Indies, \$11,060,118; Newfoundland, \$5,692,977; other British, \$1,488,008.

Canada's total trade with Empire, 1897, \$113,750,432; 1905, \$197,538,142.

Canada's trade with United Kingdom of \$247,547,975 (\$34 per head of Canadian population). Imports were \$110,585,004; or 45 per cent.; of exports, \$136,962,971, or 55 per cent.

Canada bought, 1910-11, goods worth \$15 per head of her population from United Kingdom; sold nearly \$20 worth per head.

Principal imports: Animals living, \$3,363,640; Books, \$4,597,845; Breadstuffs, \$16,392,825; carriages, etc., \$7,243,350; coal, coke, etc., \$33,875,442; cotton and manufactures of, \$32,926,080; drugs, dyes, etc., \$12,222,801; electrical apparatus, \$5,170,520; flax, hemp, jute, etc., \$5,423,963; fruits, \$11,941,158; furs, \$5,016,585; gutta-percha, rubber, etc., \$6,980,494; hides and skins, \$8,105,330; leather, etc., \$5,326,537; metals, minerals, etc., \$106,082,126; oils, \$7,916,119; paper and manufactures of, \$5,535,402; settlers effects, \$14,072,611; silk, \$6,925,967; sugar, etc., \$17,190,895; wool and manufacturers of, \$17,248,760; wool and manufacturers of, \$26,451,358.

Principal exports: Animals, living, \$10,124,265; breadstuffs, \$74,857,475; coal, coke, etc., \$6,517,520; fish and products, \$15,084,505; furs, etc., \$4,715,133; hides, skins, etc., \$4,662,578; metals, minerals, etc., \$46,721,395; provisions, \$30,633,168; seeds, \$8,061,615; wool and manufacturers of, \$52,267,016.

CANADA-UNITED STATES TRADE, 1910-11.

Canada's trade increased with United States by \$61,590,676, out of total increase of \$76,232,684. Increase of \$2,237,928 with Great Britain; \$2,290,761 with Germany; \$1,726,300 with Germany.

Trade with United States increasing 25 times as fast as with United Kingdom.

Canada's imports from United States, \$284,934,739. Increase of 51 millions over 1909-10. Canada's imports from Great Britain, \$110,584,004. Increase of nearly 14 millions over 1909-10.

Canada's exports of products to United States, \$119,115,801; to Great Britain, \$132,156,924.

Canada's trade increased 88 per cent. in 10 years, 1898-1908. United States, 55 per cent. Great Britain, 37 per cent.

Canada's average duties against United States, 25.7 per cent; United States average duties against Canada, 42 per cent.

United States now selling to Canadians nearly a million dollars' worth of products every business day in the year.

United States export trade with Canada, calendar year 1911, \$299,100,451; 1910, \$242,209,233; 1909, \$187,729,382.

United States from Canada, calendar year 1911, \$93,923,757; 1910, \$103,247,879; 1909, \$87,310,881. Canada is one of the United States' best customers.

Canada's is United States third best customer, and soon will be its second.

Canada's foreign trade, \$107 per head; United States foreign trade, \$40 per head.

Canada's exports, \$40 per head; United States exports, \$22 per head.

Canada's trade with United States, 1910-11, \$404,331,540, as against \$336,652,587 in 1909-10, and \$272,630,907 in 1908-9.

WESTERN CANADA FACTS.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta combined.)

Insurance companies had invested \$56,313,264 in three Western provinces on Jan. 1, 1911.

Western provinces' fisheries value, 1910-11, \$1,558,142, viz.: Manitoba, \$1,302,779; Saskatchewan, \$172,903; Alberta, \$82,460.

Western farmers' crop values, 1911, estimated at \$200,000,000.

A navigable waterway from Edmonton to Winnipeg, via Saskatchewan River—a thousand-mile stretch—is proven possible by Government surveys.

Dominion lands sales, 1910-11, \$3,108,735. Expenses of collection of revenue, \$1,804,250.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had 71 banks in 1901; 723 in 1911.

Per census of 1911: Manitoba has 44,523 more males than females; Saskatchewan 90,336 more; Alberta, 73,400 more; British Columbia, 106,883 more.

Only 1-20th of the 3 prairie provinces available land has been brought under cultivation.

The 2 millions in the 3 prairie provinces, should have, on present average of increase for 5 years preceding 1908, 10 millions in 1918, and 50 million acres under cultivation, yielding 900 million bushels of wheat, worth 750 millions.

10 Western Canadian cities, population increases, 10 years: Brandon, 146.2; Edmonton, 847.5; Calgary, 969.0; Lethbridge, 288.4; Medicine Hat, 254.9; Moore Jaw, 787.4; Prince Albert, 250.3; Regina, 1,243.2; Saskatoon, 10,521.2; Winnipeg, 219.8.

Saskatoon, 10,521.2; Winnipeg, 219.8 (per Winnipeg Free Press.)

Census estimate of Western Canada field crop values, 1911, \$228,033,000, or 40% of total.

Of total Canadian wheat production of 215,851,300 bush., the West grew 194,083,000 bush., or 90%.

Western Elevator capacity: 79,732,900 bushels, viz.: 25,450,000 at head of lakes, and 54,282,900 inland.

1911: 5,719 members of Western Commercial Travelers' Association. Increase of 1,140 in year. 57 in 1883; 299 in 1893; 1,241 in 1903.

Of Canada's 2,620 banks, 27.7 per cent., or 727, are in three prairie provinces as against 170 in 1905.

12 leading Canadian prairie cities show population gain in 5 years of 93.6 per cent.; 10 years, 301.5 per cent. Building outlay, 1911, \$50,554,103. Increase of 5-1.12 per cent. over 1910. Bank clearings, one-third of Canadian total. Postal revenue, 88 per cent. increase in 5 years. Customs duties, 1909-10, \$7,070,565; 1910-11, \$10,013,022.

WESTERN CANADA HOMESTEAD FACTS.

44,479 settlers, representing 107,884 souls, took up free homesteads, 1910-11, of 7,116,000 acres. Trebled in 10 years.

Total number of homestead entries, 1874-1911, 37 years, 419,046.

The 1911 homesteaders represented 33 races or countries, and included 12,656 Canadians, 13,038 Americans from 51 States and Territories; 553 Canadians returned from the United States; 7,944 from British Isles, 2,804 Austro-Hungarians; 1,858 Russians (other than Doukhobors and Mennonites); 2,029 Norwegians and Swedes; 845 Germans, and 509 French and Belgians.

Minnesota and the Dakotas supplied 7,352 of the American homesteaders, or one-half.

Of the 44,479 homesteads, 3,082 were granted in Manitoba, 25,227 in Saskatchewan, 15,964 in Alberta, (including 291 in Peace River), and 206 in British Columbia.

Others homesteading were 74 Swiss, 68 Italians, 175 Roumanians, 64 Syrians, 96 Icelanders, 3 Japanese, 5 Chinese, 9 Persians, 10 Australians, 6 New Zealanders, 13 Greeks, 4 Hindoos, 3 Servians, 2 Spaniards, 7 Turks, and one each Algerian, Chilean and Mexican.

Total land area—Manitoba, 40,848,880 acres; Saskatchewan, 143,927,680 acres; Alberta, 150,117,760 acres. Grand total, 334,894,320.

WATER POWERS AND ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission line:—

Total length of 110,000 volt line, 281 miles; total number of steel towers, 3094; total weight of steel towers, 7,200 tons; total length of cable used, 1,145 miles.

Construction started July 14th, 1909. Power turned on September 4th, 1910. Line completed December, 1910.

Berlin, Ont., first city in world to receive electric energy over 100 miles of wire at 110,000 potential.

Ontario has estimate of 7,231,787 horse power available in all water powers. Its cost value, based on estimate of \$3 per ton for coal, \$188,000,000—a sum about equal to value of Ontario's crops. 514,890 h.p. now developed, equal to 7,285,000 tons of coal. (Estimate of Hon. Clifford Sifton.)

Ontario's Hydro-Electric Power Commission has built 376 miles of transmission line with 100 miles of tributary lines, making it the longest transmission line in the world. Built for \$4,000,000. 35,530 horse power contracted for October, 1911.

Canada has developed 1,016,521 horse power from water power, (per commission of conservation estimate).

Niagara Falls' low water flow would yield 2,250,000 horse power. Franchises have been granted for development of 450,000 of Canada's shore of 1,125,000 horse power.

Re equivalent in coal (per estimate of United States Conservation Congress). To develop an equal amount of energy in the most modern steam-electric plants in the United States, would require the burning of $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal per horse power per annum, and, in the average steam engine plant as now existing, more

When it is 12 o'clock noon at Ottawa, it is 10.30 a.m. in Winnipeg, 8.48 a.m. in Vancouver, and 5 p.m. in London, Eng.

CANADA'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Canada has the largest and best National Park in the world, 5,732 square miles in extent.

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It is nearly twice as large as the famous Yellowstone Park.

The Canadian Government is annually expending large sums of money opening up new roads, building trails, and making the attractions of the park easy to access.

All game and birds are protected in the park.

Law and order are enforced in the park by the famous Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Banff, the beautiful, is one of the most attractive spots in America, and the gateway to the Canadian National Park.

Banff has hot sulphur springs, caves, water falls, aviary, museums animal paddock with eighty buffalo, magnificent drives, boating, fishing and many other attractions.

Banff is annually visited by many thousands of tourists.

Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, is thirty-four miles west of Banff.

Good trails from Lake Louise Chalet, lead to Lakes in the Clouds, Valley of the Ten Peaks, Victoria Hanging Glacier, Paradise Valley and Saddleback Lookout.

Emerald Lake Chalet is only seven miles from Field by a splendid carriage road.

Field—fifty miles west of Banff—is where the world famous spiral tunnels have been constructed. It is also the centre of the remarkable Alpine scenery.

Yoho Valley is reached from Field by the Emerald Lake Road, which is near the wonderful natural bridge of the Bow River.

From one place near Field over seventy glaciers can be counted.

Glacier, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with an excellent hotel, is a short walk from the Great Glacier, with its nearly forty miles of ice.

Nakimu Caves are near Glacier. These immense caverns, formed by water erosion, are claimed by scientists to be 38,400 years old.

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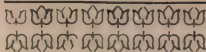
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FIRE ESCAPES
JAIL AND ASYLUM CELLS
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**THE
Geo. B. Meadows, Toronto**

Wire, Iron & Brass Works Company, Limited

479 West Wellington St.

TORONTO, - - CANADA

LOAN DEPARTMENT

Money Loaned at Lowest Current Rates of Interest on Real Estate,
Bonds and Stocks.

Mortgages and Debentures purchased.

THE LONDON AND CANADIAN LOAN AGENCY COMPANY, Limited

Head Offices No. 51 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada-

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital
Fully paid - 1,000,000
Reserve - - - 400,000
Assets - - - 4,557,000

OFFICERS IN CANADA

Head Office, - Toronto

Branch Offices, Regina, Sask.
" " Saskatoon, Sask.
" " Winnipeg, Man.
" " Yorkton, Sask.

Head Office in Great Britain
28 Castle Street, Edinburgh

President, Thomas Long
Vice-Pres. - C. S. Gzowski

DIRECTORS

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and
Mount Royal

Barlow Cumberland

A. H. Campbell

D. B. Hanna

C. C. Dalton

Goldwin Larratt Smith.

V. B. Wadsworth, Manager

Wm. Wedd, Jr., Secretary.

DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods at current rates. Interest payable half-yearly. DEBENTURES of the Company, with half-yearly interest coupons attached, are issued to investors in sums of \$100 and upwards, for periods of from 1 to 5 years.

These Investments Afford Absolute Security and
Assured Income.

GROWING APACE!!

Abundant prosperity has attended the operations of the

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

during the past year in every department of its business.

Death losses were very much below the "expected" and as usual the expenses of conducting the business were very moderate.

Policies in force Jan. 1, 1912	\$71,020,770.00
Assets over	18,000,000.00
Surplus over	3,300,000.00
Surplus earned during 1911.	731,000.00

HEAD OFFICE, - - WATERLOO, ONT.

REAL ESTATE

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

38 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

REAL ESTATE

The Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

OF CANADA

Head Office—46 King St. West, Toronto

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT \$111,000.

GIVE IMPERIAL PROTECTION IN THEIR

Fidelity
Government
Bank
Commercial
House

Bonds

Accident
Sickness
Automobile
Plate Glass
Burglary

Policies

BRANCH OFFICES:

Canada Life Bldg.,
Montreal

Vancouver Trust Co.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Union Bank Bldg.,
Winnipeg

E. WILLIAMS, Genl. Mgr.

FRANK W. COX, Secretary

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